

June 11



The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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VOL. IX. No. 426.]

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE.
Stamped..... Sixpence.

Review of the Week.

As the week advanced, the fight between the two sides became one of more equal weight and strength, and the ground was considerably, and at last not essentially, altered. In the first instance, the Opposition exerted itself to keep the merits of Lord CANNING'S Proclamation out of sight, evidently because many of the party could not agree in the propriety of the confiscation. There was an all but unanimous feeling that, be the Proclamation right or wrong, Lord ELLENBOROUGH had no right to condemn it before explanation, his fault being aggravated by the publication of his despatch. It became, however, impossible to exclude that part of the subject from the debate, and while the merits of Lord CANNING'S Indian policy came to be the professed subject of discussion, the conflicting aspirations of party were also freely introduced into the open debating, and before the week closed, the speaking in anticipation of the voting derived no small part of its success from a simple array of members on the one or on the other side. On the first night, the late leader of the House of Commons was seen with Lord JOHN RUSSELL by his side, and many leading Liberals attached to the late Government duly taking their places: Mr. CARDWELL himself was a very important accession; Lord GODERICH stood for the moderate independent Liberals; and the muster-roll of the Liberals appeared to be complete, saving a few scattered defections supposed to be represented by certain gentlemen who have held meetings in one of the committee-rooms. As the week advanced, that section of the Liberal party was gradually losing its numbers for the benefit of the broad Liberal party under the PALMERSTON-RUSSELL lead. On the other hand, the same march of time brought to the muster-roll of Ministers Mr. ROEBUCK, with his radical purism; Sir ROBERT PEEL, with slashing hits at his quondam commander, Lord PALMERSTON; Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, with his powerful sledge-hammer strokes and peace doctrines applied against conquest in Oude; Sir JAMES GRAHAM surmounting the weakness of disease, in order to bring his great administrative ability and no end of authorities against the principle of rigour in India; and Mr. GLADSTONE's name figured in the bills of the Ministerial manager.

In the course of the week, Ministers used every exertion to weaken their opponents and to beat up recruits; their skirmishers were incessantly

hallooing against Mr. VERNON SMITH, and demanding the production of the letter, until at last it was extorted from Lord PALMERSTON, with another letter for which no inquiry had been made. The delay, and even the ultimate production of these letters, injured the Opposition; for it was impossible, from the text, to discover any reason why Mr. VERNON SMITH should have hesitated to produce the last and more insignificant letter at an earlier stage. Mr. DILLWIN had on the notice paper motion conveying positive approval of Lord CANNING down to the present, and expressly withholding any opinion of his Proclamation; and he asked Ministers whether they would support his movement as a subsequent proposition—stultifying half their argument. They purchased Mr. DILLWIN'S support for the main motion, by agreeing to support his resolution; and thus they engaged enough of recruits to effect a material modification of the balance against them.

Such was the position when the mail arrived from India with Lord CANNING'S explanatory despatch, and a most damning "representation" by Sir JAMES OUTRAM against the whole policy of confiscation. By this time the question had become so embroiled that several Liberals protested against continuance; Ministers found triumph enough in being let off; and with Lord PALMERSTON'S sanction Mr. CARDWELL withdrew his motion. It was not the Ministers that were beaten, but the Opposition that broke down.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S persistency in bringing forward his motion for a commission to inquire into the best means of manning the navy, while it gave Ministers another night's grace on the subject of Mr. CARDWELL'S motion, was productive of a really excellent practical result. The commission was agreed to almost unanimously. Of course Sir CHARLES NAPIER did not fail to make his case as strong as possible, and, to take his simple word, it may at the first glance appear that our navy is in a fearfully bad condition; but, all due allowance made for the almost inevitable exaggeration of an advocate who has been for forty years endeavouring to set forth his case, the condition of that important branch of the national service will not appear to be so entirely distressing. Still the evils are sufficiently great and pressing to call for the earnest attention of those immediately charged with the administration of our navy; and even if the fact stated by Admiral DUNCOMBE—that four ships, the finest of their class in the navy, were, after being in commission for from three to six months,

unable to go to sea for want of men—were isolated and exceptionable, the formation of a commission of inquiry would have been highly desirable. The problem to be solved is, how to raise and to retain permanently a sufficient number of men for the adequate working of our navy without too greatly adding to the cost of the service. Sir CHARLES NAPIER says boldly, that the thing may be done, and may produce a positive saving upon our present outlay. But whether such a result is attainable or not, the discussion of Tuesday evening brought out several suggestions that may help largely in getting over the immediate difficulty. Lord CLARENCE PAGET made one of those suggestions. We are paying, he says, some 500,000*l.* a year for the hire of transports, while our own ships and officers are lying idle; the application of this sum to the keeping of more ships in commission would enable the ships of our navy to perform the transport service, and at the same time would give us a considerable increase of the number of men permanently engaged. Again, Lord CLARENCE PAGET suggests that a great deal of the work in our dockyards might be performed by sailors in the Royal Navy—an arrangement which would place a large extra number of men at the disposal of the Administration in cases of sudden need. Altogether, Sir CHARLES NAPIER has done the country good service in pressing his motion upon the consideration of the House.

Acting upon a principle over and over again admitted in the course of the debates on the famous Conspiracy Bill, Mr. BLAND, the member for King's County, Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland, with regard to conspiracy to murder, with that of England. The most objectionable result of the anomalous state of law of Ireland in practice is found in the strong disinclination of juries to convict while the crime is made a capital offence in the one country and merely a misdemeanour in the other. On the understanding that Government would give the subject serious consideration, Mr. BLAND consented to leave it in their hands.

Mr. LOCKE KING was not successful with his bill to enforce a uniformity of practice throughout the country in the sale of grain and fruit by measure, grain being sold by weight in a large number of towns, and by measure in an almost equally large number of other towns. The opinion of those in the House who may be supposed to have represented the Corn-trade was strongly averse to the

change proposed by Mr. LOCKE KING, the principle of sale by weight appearing to be in very general favour.

The mail from Bombay has brought us little new intelligence of the progress of events in India, but it has supplied us with tolerably full details of the actions referred to in the previous mail. Sir HUGH ROSE's capture of Jhansi stands out as a brilliant feat of arms, now that we know the whole story. His defeat of the troops sent to force him to raise the siege, followed by his immediate storming of the city, exhibit first-rate generalship. The escape of the RANEES, who so fiercely defended the place, and of whose complicity with the massacre of June last many traces were found, deprived the victory of the completeness it would otherwise have had. With regard to the capture of Kotab, by General ROBERTS, on the 30th of March, the news leaves us in a state of doubt. After the capture of the place, the accounts represent that not the least endeavour was made to prevent the flight of the rebels, or to pursue them after they had fled. The measures taken to capture the city, however, were all so admirable and so completely carried out, that we must, think it will appear that General ROBERTS had very good reasons for not following up the enemy—if indeed he did not do so. Bareilly now appears to be the enemy's central point of defence, and their numbers there are such as to induce the Commander-in-Chief to march against them in person.

While in India the work of pacification goes on slowly, and with alternations of doubt and security as to the final result of our military exertions, certain sects in this country are busied—or their leaders are—with the organization of means for Christianizing both Hindus and Mahometans. The latest scheme—and perhaps the most pretentious—which has come under our notice, is a society about to be inaugurated, under the presidency of Lord SHAFTESBURY, we believe, and to be called "The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India." The objects of the society are to introduce, by means of trained schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, an extended system of Christian education, the administration of the society to be conducted by a central committee in London, composed of members of various denominations of Evangelical Christians, and by local committees in India." Our views upon the general question of Christianizing India are well known; we shall not be mistaken, then, when we say that we dissent entirely from the opinions of the promoters of this new scheme. We cannot conceive anything more ill-timed or dangerous. To adopt the words of a valued correspondent, writing to us upon this subject, "such a society is unjust, impolitic, useless for secular, and utterly ruinous for religious purposes. If you want a society for the cutting of English throats in India, and for securing our speedy expulsion from the country, this is the one."

Once more the Turks and Montenegrins are at their old work of cutting each other's throats, and there seems nothing for it but for Western Europe to step in and put a final stop to the barbarism which, under the tutelage of Russia, is keeping up a feud which may at any moment plunge Turkey into war with her neighbours. The Turkish troops lately sent to Montenegro would appear to have gone with the object of enforcing the expulsion of the arch-conspirator Prince DANILO, and the massacre which took place at Grahovo was an act of atrocious treachery on the part of the mountaineers, who were led, it is believed, by a son of the Prince. Of five thousand Turkish troops that entered the Montenegrin territory not more than one half escaped butchery.

In France, within the week, two events have occurred that speak trumpet-tongued of the condition, both moral and political, of the country under the present regime. Count MIGEON has again triumphed over the combined influences brought to bear against him by the Imperial Government. In spite of the absolute dictation of the Government, the electors of the Haut-Rhin have chosen Count

MIGEON in preference to the Government nominee. The supporters of the Imperial rule affect to be astonished that such a man as the Count should have successfully worsted his opponent, supported as that opponent was by every aid and influence that the Government could give him. They will not see that the choice of Count MIGEON is a practical protest against the authority which has set its armed heel upon the freedom of France, while pretending to be the guardian of its liberties. The second event is the duel between a writer in the *Paris Frères* and a sub-lieutenant in the 9th Chasseurs, who with some thirty other sub-lieutenants had taken offence at a very small joke made by the writer upon the awkwardness of sub-lieutenants in the management of their spurs in ball-rooms. No less than thirty-four challenges poured in upon the jester, M. HENRI DE PÈNE, who elected to meet his first challenger, M. DE COURTEIL. They met, and M. de PÈNE having wounded his adversary in the hand, frankly apologized for the offence which he had unintentionally given. M. DE COURTEIL, without hesitation, shook hands with him, and that appeared to be an end of the matter. Not so, however, for it seems that the whole of the thirty-four challengers were within sight of the first duel, and were determined to force M. de PÈNE to fight them in detail. In vain the seconds and M. de COURTEIL interfered; the ruffians were determined that the offending civilian should not escape with life, and therefore their leader, to bring the discussion to a close, insulted M. de PÈNE so grossly that it was impossible for him to refuse the second meeting. He fought—his adversary being a skilled swordsman—and received first a thrust which pierced his lungs, and while falling a second thrust, which is believed to have passed through his liver. There is a bare possibility of his life being saved. But what comes of this murderous affair? Not a journal in Paris dares allude to it, and it is utterly unknown whether any inquiry, either civil or military, will take place. Such is the omnipotence of the French army at this moment.—L'Armée c'est l'Empire.

THE WEST INDIES.—A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in the colony of Demerara by the discovery that Mr. Robert Straker Turton, the Registrar of District 4, had absconded with some 16,000 dollars of the public money. It was supposed that the delinquent had gone in the brigantine Despatch to Nova Scotia or the United States, and an officer was sent in pursuit of him. "This affair," says the *Colonist*, "has been the means of bringing to light the loose manner in which the public business of the colony is conducted. The accounts are inextricable confusion, owing partly to the erroneous and unbusiness-like way in which they are kept, and partly to the inability of the acting financial accountant to discharge the duties of the office, which are of a very onerous and important character." Turton has been declared insolvent, and his property seized by the Administrator-General.—The labouring population of Antigua still exhibit a spirit of insubordination. Many of the most violent among them are said to have expressed their determination, in the event of a successful rising, to follow the example of Nana Sahib; and accordingly the women have been sent to other islands. Two companies of the 49th Regiment are on the spot, to overawe the evil-disposed.—The English brig Zephyr, Captain Hunter, bound to Greenock from Trinidad, laden with sugar, struck on the south-west end of St. Croix on the night of the 17th ult., and would most likely be a total wreck. Efforts were being made to save a portion of the cargo.—Yellow fever still rages at St. Thomas's.

THE TERRITORIAL DEBT OF INDIA.—A Parliamentary paper published on Monday throws some imperfect light upon the question as to the relative proportions in which the territorial debt of India is held by natives and Europeans. Up to the 30th of April, the returns present the respective totals, but for the last eleven years no such particulars have been received, and the only material for forming an opinion consists in the amount of the subscriptions of each class of persons to the various new loans opened. In 1847, the total Government debt in India was 36,536,093/-, of which 28,446,877/-, or about 64 per cent., was held by Europeans, and only 13,089,216/- by natives. These figures show the holdings on the part of the natives to be smaller than has generally been supposed. There is no reason, however, to believe that subsequently the difference has been lessened. Of 9,600,280/- subscribed to various loans up to May, 1857, the proportion taken by Europeans has been 6,281,040/-, or about 65 per cent., against 3,919,240/- by natives. As regards one other loan of 4,036,553/-, the respective figures are wanting.—*Times.*

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—It is rumoured that the Government has abandoned all intention of prosecuting Mr. Allsop, owing to the legal difficulties with which the case is environed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, May 17th.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House of Lords, Lord De MAULEY moved for copies of the correspondence between the English and Austrian Governments respecting telegraphic correspondence between Ragusa and Alexandria.—The Earl of MALMOUTH stated that the papers were being printed.

SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE.

Lord BERNER presented a petition from the butchers and others interested in the supply of meat to the metropolitan markets, complaining of the regulations that affect the slaughtering of cattle in London.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The PROTECTION OF FEMALE CHILDREN BILL passed through committee.—THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL AND WATER WORKS EXCHANGE OF LANDS BILL; the CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY BILL; the TRUSTEES, MORTGAGES, &c., BILL; and the LOAN SOCIETIES BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

THE OATHS BILL.

Peers were named to confer with the Commons respecting the Oaths Bill.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

METROPOLITAN TOLL-BARS.

Colonel FORESTER, the Comptroller of the Household, brought up, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the reply of her Majesty to the address of the Commons. The message was to the effect that her Majesty had received the address, praying that a Royal Commission might be issued to inquire and report as to the best means of affording to the inhabitants of the districts within six miles of Charing-cross relief from turnpike tolls, similar to that granted upon the recommendation of a Royal Commission for the metropolis of Ireland, and, having taken the address into consideration, had directed that a Royal Commission should issue, as requested.

"PRIVATE LETTERS" FROM INDIA.

Mr. H. BAILLIE stated, in answer to Mr. LYON, that no further communication relative to the Oude Proclamation had been received from Lord Canning until Saturday night, when three letters reached the hands of Lord Ellenborough, privately addressed to him, from the Governor-General of India, who had, when he wrote those missives, evidently heard of the change of administration at home.

The CONSOLIDATED FUND (11,000,000/-) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate was resumed by Mr. ROSECK, who put it to the House whether they would be guided by the great principles of honour and virtue, or whether, utterly regardless of the helpless people of India, they would merely consider the aggrandizement of England. The motion made by Mr. Cardwell was one of the most transparent instances of party feeling he had ever known, and he had seen many transactions of that sort. And that was at the very moment when the House was about to take upon itself the government of India; for it was idle and useless to talk about the Crown. The Crown means the House of Commons. But at this very moment the happiness of 200,000,000 people is forgotten, and a great question is reduced to the consideration of this bench or that. Lord Ellenborough was bound to write an answer to the Proclamation; and he wrote the right one. "He would not now enter into any dissension of the means by which they had acquired dominion in India; but he would say this, that, going to the empire as body of mere merchants, they had acquired the dominion of the country, though not without sacrifice, upon almost every occasion, those principles which ought to guide a nation. They had been rapacious, cruel, and unjust; but they had acquired India. It had been done by the great capacity of men in authority, and by the valour of troops, than which nothing could be more wonderful; but, notwithstanding this, they had sacrificed truth, honour, and justice. (*No, no.*) Those might be unpalatable truths to hon. gentlemen, but they were truths, nevertheless. There could be only one justification of our dominion, and that is, that it should conduce to the happiness of the people over whom we govern. (*Hear, hear.*) But, in order that it should do so, it must be a just and merciful Government." Our dominion in India having been acquired, the great body of the nation rebelled against us, and our Indian army had become traitors; but, having reduced Oude, we had resorted to a system of general confiscation, though the operations of the Oudeans had been those of a national war, not of a revolt. The history of mankind furnished no parallel to such a case. The Normans, it was true, confiscated a good deal of English land; but they did not confiscate all, or near all. What could the Government do? "They were of opinion that the issuing of the Proclamation would make the whole people rebellious to the very end of their lives, and he did not believe it could be contradicted that it was issued in opposition to the opinions of Sir Colin Campbell and General Outram. He had also seen private letters to the effect that this act of Lord Canning's was equivalent

to a demand for twenty thousand men, in addition to the number now in India. He held that a Government which shrank from their duty so far as to pass over such a Proclamation in silence, would have deserved impeachment (*cheers*), and there would have been nobody so ready as the right hon. gentleman, the member for Oxford, to reprobate the President of the Board of Control for not having expressed an opinion upon the matter." (*Cheers*.) The Government could not avoid producing the Proclamation. The Secretary for the India Board was questioned in that House by Mr. Bright as to whether the Proclamation had been answered. He said it had been; and Mr. Bright (who is not a man to be put off) then asked for information as to the nature of the reply. On this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had disapproved of the Proclamation "in every sense." It was clear, therefore, that the Government had only done what they were obliged to do. If they had not produced it, they would have been blamed; if they had not answered it, it would have been said that they approved it. It is one of the peculiarities of a country like ours that we should know what is going on in the Government. The House has a right to know what is going on: hidden diplomacy is the curse of the country. (*Hear, hear.*) If the Government were defeated on this question, what would the House get in exchange? Why, a Government that had neglected the honour of England. If the House sought simple honesty, simple justice to the people of India, they would give a decided negative to the motion.

Sir CHARLES WOOD complained that the attention of the House had been diverted from the real question at issue. The supporters of the resolution contended that the Government, in prematurely condemning Lord Canning's Proclamation, in condemning it in such strong terms, and, worse than all, in publishing their condemnation, to the detriment of the Governor-General's authority, had promulgated opinions almost incompatible with its maintenance. The question raised was irrespective of Lord Canning's policy in Oude, regarding which there was a deficiency of evidence. "It was not long that clemency to the people of India had become popular; it was not long since a petition had been presented from Calcutta, denouncing a too indulgent policy towards the people of India (*cries of 'The Sepoys'*); and that petition was endorsed by some of the gentlemen who now sit upon the Treasury bench. The Opposition defended that clemency when it was unpopular, and her Majesty's Ministers must not presume that they were the sole advocates of clemency and humanity. They had now become the advocates of clemency when it was popular; but, when it was unpopular, they joined the cry against it. It had been said that the Proclamation would confiscate all the rights of property in Oude; but he was astonished to hear the noble Lord, or any man acquainted with India, venture to say that it would be so read in Oude, for it was directed solely against the landholders. (*Cries of 'The people.'*) The Proclamation was addressed to the people of Oude (*tumultuous cries of 'Hear, hear! on the Ministerial side'*); but let hon. gentlemen read the first line of the 16th paragraph of Mr. Edmonstone's letter, which said:—'The foregoing remarks apply to the talookars and chiefs of the provinces.' (*Hear, hear,' from the Opposition.*) From that it was clear that it was only intended to apply to the chiefs, and not to the people of Oude." The landholders of that country oppressed and maltreated the people, for whose good it is desirable that the talookdar system should be extirpated. That, however, was not, he conceived, the meaning of the Proclamation, which was of the usual character and in accordance with the policy pursued in the Punjab. However, if the Government had thought the Proclamation too severe, they ought to have reprobated Lord Canning in more appropriate terms, and not with hollowness and invective. Furthermore, the reproach should not have been published. The responsibility of that publication could not be shifted upon one Minister; it must be shared by the whole Cabinet. "If they thought by the course they had adopted that they would encourage anybody to come and lay down arms, they were grievously mistaken; the only effect of their proceeding would be to encourage the continuance of the insurrection. (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.*) The Government had acted on this policy too late, for they should have assumed it at first, and spared the blood of their soldiers which was shed on their behalf. What would be the moral effect on the people of India? Why, in their opinion, any form of government would be better than that vacillating one in which this country at present exhibited itself. That despatch, instead of being a message of peace, was a firebrand of war. He did not know how they would prevent the mischief that would result from its publication. But he held that it was the duty of that House to protest at the earliest opportunity against the conduct of the Government. They were bound to the people of India and of England to act in that manner, and to endeavour to counteract the evil already produced by censoring that conduct. They should tell the people of India that they did not hold such doctrines as were contained in the despatch, and that they were prepared to retain the possession preserved to them by the valour of British troops, and to rule Oude, not as the king had done, but on the principles of clemency and mercy."

Mr. HARDY opposed the motion, which he described

as being shaped to catch votes. Extraneous matter had been introduced into the discussion by the Opposition, such, for instance, as the torture practised in India under native princes, which could be paralleled by those perpetrated in this country by our own kings. If it was an error to condemn an act of a Governor-General before his explanation had been received, it was no more than had been done by a former Government, in connexion with which some members of the late Administration had censured an act of Lord Auckland, without giving him an opportunity to defend it. —Lord DUNKELLIN contended that the people of Oude were rebels; that they had forfeited their land; and that Lord Canning might effect great good by defining tenures and adjusting titles in Oude. The Government had behaved unfairly to the Governor-General, and had shown from the first a disposition to get rid of him.—Mr. BYNG took a similar view.—Mr. BERRISFORD HOPE observed that there had never been a case in that House in which both sides came into court with such dirty hands as they showed in the present instance. On the one hand, they had a tried public servant hastily censured; and, on the other hand, there was the member for Northampton exulting in the fact that he had withheld from the present Government a letter which he had opened, not in the character of Vernon Smith, but as a President of the Board of Control. The despatch of Lord Ellenborough, with its harsh language, would encourage rebellion in India; but, with the suppression of the letter by the late Government in view, it was difficult to decide what course should be taken on the question before them. Still, he should vote against the motion implying censure, because he thought the resignation of Lord Ellenborough had rendered it unnecessary.—Mr. ATCHARD and Lord ELCOTT supported the motion of Mr. CARDWELL.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the attack on the Government was purely fictitious: India was made the battle-ground of party. It carried, however, the motion would increase the embarrassment in India. In the course of our century of rule there, we had absorbed something like two hundred independent sovereignties; and he could not but recognize the caginess of the fourteenth paragraph of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, in which the revolt of Oude was put in the light of legitimate warfare. Lord Canning's rule in India had been marked by many excellent features, and he had been placed under great difficulties; but now that the neck of the rebellion had been broken, he recommended a system of confiscation came forward and recommended a system of confiscation such as had never been heard of in India, and was almost unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. "His Lordship had obtained the name of 'Clemency Canning'; but that was before he had tasted the 'lust of power' which he now enjoyed. Did his Lordship wish to imitate the example of the Spaniards in Mexico, and the Russians in Poland? (*Hear, hear.*) Confiscation was carried out there to the fullest extent. In 1746, the confiscation of the estates of the leaders in the rebellion under the Pretender was all that the Government aimed at; the estates of the followers remained untouched. And that was an example that Lord Canning might have followed. He had heard that the Directors of the East India Company had met, and passed a vote of confidence in Lord Canning. If this were true, it was one of the most striking examples of the mischief arising from a "double Government." (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir G. C. LEWIS denied that the Opposition were animated by party motives. They were acting simply out of a sense of duty. He did not believe that the Proclamation bore the meaning which had been put on it, and he could not think that it was the deliberate intention of Lord Canning to deprive the people of Oude of their lands. The publication of the despatch was most improper, and it was clearly the deliberate act of the whole Government.

Mr. WHITESIDE said he repudiated from his heart the policy indicated in "that awful Proclamation which had been laid before them." The House would negative the resolution unless they would affirm a proposition which nobody could accurately explain and few clearly understand. "The motion was seconded by the hon. and learned member for Cork (Sergeant Deasy), who, with an accurate knowledge of the English language (*laughter*), attempted to show that confiscation did not mean confiscation. How could a gentleman express such views as he had done who had such a strong opinion upon tenant right and fixity of tenure (*hear, hear*), and the rights of all to reap the fruits of their industry in the land of their birth? (*Laughter and ironical cheers.*) If they could only satisfy the hon. and learned gentleman that confiscation meant confiscation, he would be one of the most firm supporters of the Government. (*Laughter.*) He trusted that, on the hustings of Cork, before a free and generous people, his opponent would meet him with the Proclamation in one hand and the condemnation of it in the other; that he would read the sentence of confiscation of the entire property of a nation, and the sentence which condemned that unrighteous Proclamation, and would ask them if the hon. and learned gentleman were a true representative of their opinions when he defended the former document. He now begged to call the attention of the House to a certain document which had been inquiry after—the private letter received by the right hon. member for Northampton. (*Hear, hear.*) He had to inform the

House that, by the mail of Saturday, three letters were received by Lord Ellenborough not addressed to him at the Board of Control, but at his private residence, and every one of them was marked 'private,' though concerning the public business. (*Loud cheers on the Ministerial benches.*) From the beginning to the end of them there was not one single line or word in reference to that astounding Proclamation, though it was stated in the private note received by the right hon. member for Northampton, that a full explanation would be forwarded. He should like to have the opinion of a statesman like Viscount Palmerston, with half a century's experience, as to what was to be considered a private letter. (*Hear, hear.*) Could that letter be considered private in which it was stated that a full explanation of the Proclamation would be given? He (Mr. Whiteside) admitted that human memory is fallible, but a written document is not slippery. (*Laughter.*) Let the right hon. gentleman produce the document, and he (Mr. Whiteside) would be satisfied. (*Ministerial cheers.*) But, if the document was not produced, they would—unless they differed from every assembly of men who had ever to inquire into human transactions—make their presumption against the man who, being called upon to produce a written document, did not pledge his honour that it was destroyed, but, under good and sage advice, refused to produce it, and then quibbled about a particular word in it. These were the men who came forward with loud protestations for the honour of the country, while they appeared to be a little forgetful of what was due to their own honour. (*Ministerial cheers.*) Had two ex-ministers ever before been guilty of such unconstitutional conduct? It would be an insult to the understanding of the House if they were asked to believe that a document of the nature of that addressed to the right hon. member for Northampton should be suppressed. But he wished to know whether there was no other letter on the subject. The late Government might have a bag full of letters, and it was a natural supposition that the promised explanation had arrived. It was not for him to impute motives; but he had so high an opinion of the noble Viscount's faculties that he believed he had some reason for what he did. With respect to Lord Canning's Proclamation, Mr. Whiteside called attention to manifestoes issued under similar circumstances by Lords Wellesley and Dalhousie, and challenged the production of any proclamation issued by the British Government in which private property was not respected. This monstrous document of Lord Canning's could only be understood to be fulminated against both the large landholders and the holders of small properties—a class martial as well as agricultural. Lord John Russell had condemned the "policy" of Lord Ellenborough's despatch; but his Lordship had assumed different ground in connexion with the Chinese war, with reference to which he had said; "Let justice be done, and I am content." His Lordship's present sentiments were not those of the great historic Whigs of former days, who condemned the rapacious acts of Warren Hastings. If the Opposition disputed the justice of the course taken by Government, let them bring the question to an issue on a distinct motion, and try whether or not it is condemned by the House and the country.

Lord GODERICH moved the adjournment of the debate; and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that all hon. gentlemen having motions on the paper for the following night would give way.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER refused to postpone a motion of which he had given notice.

The NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS BILL was read a third time, and passed.

Certain routine business having been got through, the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, May 18th.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDI.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, signed by 1800 persons, praying for the restoration of the Royal family of Oude. He had, on a previous occasion, stated that he could not support the prayer of a similar petition, and, in consequence of the sentiments expressed in Lord Ellenborough's despatch of the 19th of April, and approved of by the Government, petitions of this kind, instead of being sent to independent members, should be forwarded to the First Lord of the Treasury, or to some of the Lords sitting on the Ministerial benches.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the proposition of Lord LYNDHURST, it was agreed that their Lordships should, on Monday week, take into consideration the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to their Lordships' amendments on the Oaths Bill.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The CONSOLIDATED FUND (11,000,000*l.*) BILL, and the STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS BILL, were read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

THE OATHS BILL.—CONFERENCE WITH THE LORDS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at half-past four o'clock, the SPEAKER reminded the House that the hour appointed for the conference with the Lords had arrived.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL accordingly moved that the members of the committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments should manage

the conference on the part of the Commons.—The motion was agreed to, and the members of the committee withdrew to attend the conference. On their return, Lord JOHN RUSSELL reported that the reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments had been delivered to the Lords, and had been left for their consideration.

THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

Sir DENHAM NORREYS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Governor-General of India had sent home a copy of the Proclamation, addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude, which was actually issued after the taking of Lucknow; whether it differed in any respect from the proposed Proclamation, a copy of which had been laid before the House; and whether the Governor-General of India had given to the Government of England, or to the India Board, any other explanation of such Proclamation, or the reasons which had led to or justified its issue, than such as were contained in the letter addressed by Mr. Edmonstone to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, dated March 3, and which had been laid before the House.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the Government had not received from the Governor-General a copy of the Proclamation addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude which was actually issued after the taking of Lucknow, and he could not therefore officially say whether there was any difference between the Proclamation issued and that which had been laid on the table of the House. With regard to the second question, he had to inform the hon. baronet that the Government received last Saturday three private letters from Lord Canning, which had been referred to in the debate on the previous night. There were references in these letters to the Proclamation; but the previous letters, in which the Governor-General gave the promised explanation, and in which probably there were other statements, which seemed to be referred to in the letters received, had never reached the Government.

Sir DENHAM NORREYS wished to know whether the Government had received positive information that such a Proclamation had been actually issued.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had not received such information from the Governor-General, but he had positive information that the Proclamation had been issued.

Lord PALMERSTON (on behalf of Mr. Vernon Smith, who was not present) said that the late President of the Board of Control had received no private letters from Lord Canning as to the Proclamation about to be issued. Such information as had not reached the present Government had not reached the late Government either.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (in answer to some observations which Lord Palmerston had made, to the effect that Mr. Disraeli had seemed to convey an "insinuation," which some members appeared readily to accept) said that he did not make, nor intend to make, any insinuation. Had he intended to make a charge, he would have done so in language not to be mistaken; but some members were very quick to believe that insinuations were intended.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY asked whether the Government had received any positive information of any Proclamation having been issued.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had before stated that the Government were in possession of many letters which spoke of the Proclamation having been issued, and of the consequences of it; but they had not received any official information from the Governor-General on the subject.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON informed the House that, within the last half-hour, he had seen a naval officer who arrived on Monday from Lucknow, and who stated that Sir Colin Campbell had expressed to him his opinion of the Proclamation, which had arrived at Lucknow.—Sir CHARLES WOOD asked whether they were to understand that the Proclamation simply had arrived, or whether it had been issued.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that Sir Colin Campbell's expression was, that the Proclamation had arrived at Lucknow.

Lord A. VANE TEMPEST wished to hear from the right hon. member for Northampton if he had any objection to the production of those parts of the letter he had received from Lord Canning which related to public matters.—Mr. VERNON SMITH said he had stated to the House the substance of the letter. He did not communicate it to the present Government, because he did not consider it important.—Lord A. VANE TEMPEST remarked, that that was no answer to his question, which he then repeated.—Mr. VERNON SMITH said he had an objection to produce the letter.

Later in the evening, Mr. CRAWFORD said that a rumour was in circulation that the Proclamation of Lord Canning had been issued in consequence of instructions sent out from this country, and he asked the late President of the Board of Control whether such rumour was founded on fact.—Mr. VERNON SMITH replied that he had already stated that the first information he had received of the Proclamation was in the letter which reached him a few days ago from Lord Canning.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said he had had a conversation on the previous day with Colonel Franks, who spoke with the greatest delicacy with regard to communications between himself and Lord Canning, but assured him that the rumour alluded to by Mr. Crawford was altogether erroneous.

THE INDIA DEBATE.

Mr. DILLWYN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the event of Mr. Cardwell's motion on the Governor-General of India being negative, the Government would support his amendment.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that he saw nothing in the amendment to which he could not give his willing assent. Having made an appeal to Mr. Locke King to waive his motion on Thursday night, in order that the discussion on the vote of censure might go on, that hon. gentleman consented to give way, on the understanding that another night should be provided for him.

THE DERBY DAY.

On the motion of Captain VIVIAN, it was agreed that the House, on its rising, should adjourn to Thursday, in order that hon. members might attend the Derby.

REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS moved a resolution, that real property and impropriate tithes should pay the same probate duty as that now payable on personal property; and that property belonging to corporations, universities, colleges, bishoprics, and deans and chapters, should pay probate and legacy duties equivalent to those now levied on personal property.—The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD, and supported by Mr. ALCOCK.—Mr. GLADSTONE (alluding to a remark which had been made by Mr. Hadfield) said that, to the best of his recollection, the opinion of the Government in 1853 was, that the imposition of the succession duty was a fair and equitable adjustment of the taxes on different kinds of property.

Mr. BRIGHT pointed out the inequality between the succession duty and the legacy duty—an inequality which operated to the disadvantage of the inheritors of personal property. "Since 1841, we had been making some approach towards justice in this matter. Unfortunately, within the last five years, the country had not been exactly in its senses; and, while we had been plunged into a career of extravagance unknown for the last forty years, we had become much less careful in all questions of this nature. He hoped that we had now reached the worst period, and were about to have some improvement. He would make one observation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Possibly, the right honourable member for Buckinghamshire might continue to occupy his office longer than many people thought; but next year, instead of seeing him bring forward a nicely trimmed budget, he (Mr. Bright) hoped to see him try something broader and greater with respect to this matter of taxation. (Hear, hear.) There were two things he could do, in which the public would certainly support him—a thorough revision of the expenditure by which, in many branches, he could save large sums; and at the same time, with regard to this question of taxation on property, to show to the House that he desired to make matters a little fairer than he had hitherto. He (Mr. Bright) had great hope from the right hon. gentleman's party. He had watched them for fifteen years, and he was free to admit that they had made more progress in all these questions than any other party in the House. They were not like the men they were since they had got through the corn question."

Sir H. WILLoughby said that the hon. gentleman had entirely lost sight of the fact that by far the greater proportion of local taxation fell upon what were called hereditaments, or, in other words, upon real estate.—Sir JOHN WALSH said that the supporters of the motion always based it on the alleged inequality which subsists between one species of property and another. The real objection to this description of taxation is an objection of principle, which equally applies to funded, personal, and landed property. These taxes are taxes upon capital, which in their incidence are most oppressive and onerous.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that equality of taxation is almost as difficult to attain as equality of mental and bodily strength. With regard to the particular class of taxation under discussion, the only way the object could be attained is by repealing the probate duty and raising the legacy and succession duties. By the repeal of the succession duty there would be a loss of 1,200,000/-, and the revenue from the legacy and succession duties is about 1,800,000/-; so that to effect the hon. member's object they must increase the legacy and succession duties from ten per cent. to sixteen per cent. and a fraction. Under these circumstances, he could not give his support to the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS concurred generally with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was of opinion that, allowing for deductions and for the expenses of litigation, the probability was that, if corporations were subjected to the succession duty, the balance would be against the public.—Mr. HENLEY, in reply to Mr. Bright, observed that there are anomalies on both sides, and that, if the question were looked into, it would be found that land does not pay less than its proper share.—Mr. LOCKE KING supported the motion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM was not satisfied with the result of Mr. Disraeli's calculation, in which he suspected some error. He could not understand how subjecting corporate bodies to the succession duty could produce no more than 4500/- a year.—Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 172 to 68.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SHERIDAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to

regulate Insurance and Assurance Institutions, and to arrange for their incorporation.

Mr. BLAND moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 10th of George IV., cap. 81, as relates to conspiracies and solicitations to murder in Ireland. His object was to assimilate the law of the two countries; and he stated, as the result of his experience, that the severity of the Irish law operates to prevent convictions.—Mr. WHITESIDE opposed the motion, and recommended Mr. Bland to withdraw it. After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. SLANEY moved for leave to introduce a bill to enable or facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use and regulated recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for poor children.—The motion was seconded by Mr. BRISCOE.—Mr. WALPOLE did not oppose it, and leave was given.

MANNING THE NAVY.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the best means of manning the navy and improving its management, with a view to reduce its expenditure without impairing its efficiency." Having alluded to various reforms in the navy which he had effected in former years after long and tedious struggles, he considered the question of providing men. The country would not submit to impressment; yet this must be resorted to, unless some other system were devised. He would raise the petty officers' pay; he would give them the advantages of education; and there should be promotion by merit. He would also provide a liberal pension for servitude. The continuance service had failed. The men ought to be entered for five years; and they should have frequent leave of absence. When he entered the navy, the men never saw the land. "Many a man," said Sir Charles, amidst much laughter, "had been at sea for twenty years without once seeing a woman or speaking to one of the fair sex. This is intolerable." We ought to have a standing navy as well as a standing army. Louis Napoleon might not intend to invade England; but he might not be his own master. "He has an army of 545,000 men. Why such a force when he is menaced by no one? While we have forty-two screw steamers, the French have forty. They can lay their hand at any moment on 70,000 trained men; and, if a quarrel arose—and we pretty nearly had one the other day, and he was not sure it was quite over yet—France is armed at all points, and he would ask the House in what position England would be? In what position should we be if we received information that fourteen French ships had arrived at Cherbourg, and that 40,000 men had also arrived by rail? What could we do? We have no means of defence whatever." The country ought certainly to be put in an efficient state of defence. He did not want to have an extravagant fleet—that is not necessary; but he desired to have such a fleet as would enable us to go to sea confident of victory.

Admiral DUNCOMBE moved as an amendment, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of manning the navy, and of improving its management, with a view to reduce its expenditure without impairing its efficiency." He agreed in the object which the gallant Admiral had in view; but it could be better accomplished through the medium of a committee. If the money voted in the Estimates were properly applied, they could have a much better system of manning the navy, and this could be done without increased expenditure.

After some rather desultory discussion (in which Mr. LINDSAY, Admiral WALCOTT, Lord CLARENCE PAGE, and Mr. BENTINCK, concurred in the necessity of inquiry), Sir JOHN PAKINGTON reminded the House that the greater part of the speech of Sir Charles Napier was directed precisely to the same topics as those which he (Sir John) had brought before the House one month ago, when moving the Navy Estimates. Already they had more ships and men available than they had at the time of moving the Estimates, and he did not despair of putting the manning of the navy permanently upon a better footing. The mode of doing so is a legitimate subject for inquiry, with the view especially of ascertaining how the mercantile marine can be made more useful in contributing to the defence of the country. No unnecessary delay should take place in the appointment of the commission, and, once appointed, they could sit whenever they liked. He could not consent, however, to the second part of the motion; but assured the House that the present Board of Admiralty are not neglectful of the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON preferred a commission to a committee, and suggested that Sir Charles Napier should accept the concession offered by Sir John Pakington.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER took this advice, and the motion, in its modified form, was agreed to.

THE RATEPAYERS OF IRELAND.

Mr. GROGAN moved that the House should on Thursday resolve itself into a committee to consider of an Address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to give directions that the ratepayers of Ireland be relieved from one-half of the expenses of the annual revision of the valuation.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he could not assent to a change that would affect the Consolidated Fund without more con-

sideration than he had been yet able to give to the subject; and Mr. GROGAN withdrew the motion.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, moved by Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Mr. HORSFALL moved to defer it for six months, observing that the change proposed by the bill would produce a complete revolution.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. PAGET.—The bill was opposed by Mr. ADAMS, Mr. MCCANN, and Mr. KIRK, and supported by Mr. BASS, and Sir JOHN SHELLEY.—Mr. HENLEY advised the House not to go on with the bill, which would not secure uniformity, while the attempt to settle the details would be most embarrassing.—Mr. LOCKE defended the bill; but, on a division, the amendment was carried by 92 to 84, and the bill was lost.

The STAMP DUTY ON PASSPORTS BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

Thursday, May 20th.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the PROTECTION OF FEMALE CHILDREN BILL, the CONSOLIDATED FUND (11,000,000L) BILL, and the STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

The Earl of DERBY announced that important despatches had that morning been received from India, including Sir James Outram's recommendations in reference to the Proclamation in Oude which had been the subject of so much discussion; and also Lord Canning's reasons for issuing the Proclamation in the form in which it appeared. Under ordinary circumstances, he should have thought it doubtful whether papers containing a discussion between two high officers of the Crown in India on matters of policy should at present be communicated to Parliament; but, as the despatches had already been laid before the Court of Directors, and as the course taken by Lord Canning had excited great comment, it would be most unjust to him not to place before Parliament, in his own language, the reasons that induced him to issue the Proclamation. The papers would be laid on the table the following day. His Lordship subsequently made the formal motion for their production; which was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Sir DENHAM NORREYS, Mr. VERNON SMITH said the late Government had not determined on the line of policy to be pursued towards the landowners of Oude.

NEW ZEALAND.

Lord A. CHURCHILL asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether it was true that the Governor of New Zealand had repealed the Arms, Ordnance, and Importation Acts, as framed by Sir George Grey, to prevent the natives procuring arms and ammunition, and whether such repeal met with the approval of her Majesty's Government.—Lord STANLEY stated that it was not the case that the Governor of New Zealand had repealed the act in question. Its severity had been in some degree mitigated, but that was all.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. DILLWYN, Mr. BAILLIER read a despatch relative to the suppression of the mutiny and disarming of the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry at Kurrachee in September, 1857.

STATUTE CONSOLIDATION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that, on Thursday, the 3d of June, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the statute law of England relating to offences against the person, and six other consolidation measures, and in the event of their being read a first time, he should move that they should be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report upon the bills, and as to the practicability of combining amendment with consolidation of the law. On the same day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the wills of British subjects domiciled abroad; also a bill to enable persons to establish legitimacy and naturalization by the judgment of a court; and also to extend the jurisdiction of the Divorce and Matrimonial Court.

LETTERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Lord PALMERSTON requested the indulgence of the House while he made a statement in reference to the letters of the Governor-General of India to the Board of Control. He was prepared to read to the House an extract from the letter which had been so often alluded to—an extract from that part relating to the Proclamation. It would be necessary, however, first of all, that he should read a paragraph from a previous letter. That letter was dated Allahabad, February 20th, and Lord Canning, after having stated his opinion as to the course that ought to be pursued in regard to the mutineers, went on to say that the talukdars, landowners, and their followers—men who have not eaten our salt, who owe us nothing, and who think themselves, not unreasonably, wronged by us—are in a very different category, and that he would proclaim for them a large measure of mercy and indulgence, after Lucknow is ours, but that, until that happens, or at least till Sir Colin

Campbell's guns had opened on the city, any measure of mercy would be taken as sign of our weakness. In the letter of the 6th of March, Lord Canning said:—“My letter by the last mail mentioned a Proclamation, which I intend to address to the Oude chiefs and landowners: it goes to you officially by this mail. I hoped that it would be accompanied by an explanatory despatch, showing why it is in some respects so sweeping, and in others so indulgent, and defending by anticipation other points which are sure to be attacked; but I have had matters pressing upon me during the last week which have prevented it. You will not, of course, print it till it is acted upon.” Those were the passages in Lord Canning's letters to his right hon. friend; but, knowing that Lord Canning was also in correspondence with Lord Granville, he had thought it desirable to learn from Lord Granville whether he had received any communication touching this Proclamation, and if so, whether he considered it of sufficient importance to communicate it to the House. Lord Granville's reply he had received that day. He said:—“In reply to your questions respecting my correspondence with Lord Canning since the change of Ministry, I beg to inform you that the only letter of political importance which I received was one on the 19th of April, of which I read the greater part to Lord Ellenborough on the 20th of April. I did not read the whole of it for reasons which I have stated in public, and which there is no reason to repeat; but nothing of real importance was omitted, and every word relating to the Proclamation was read, including the fact that General Outram had objected to its severity, and that Lord Canning had, in consequence, added a sentence to the Proclamation, which would make it clear that confiscation of proprietary right in the soil is not a general penalty, and that restitution is the reward for coming in. Lord Ellenborough has kindly referred to papers, and read to me a memorandum to the effect that the secret despatch was written on the 18th, dated the 19th, and sent on the 26th of April, and has intimated that no explanation or announcement of explanation would have altered his view of writing and sending this secret despatch. I have submitted this letter to Lord Ellenborough, who thinks that what I have written to you is quite correct.”

Mr. BRIGHT asked whether the two letters were all that had been received from Lord Canning by either Mr. Vernon Smith or Lord Palmerston concerning public affairs relating to India.—Lord PALMERSTON replied that four letters had been received, of the respective dates of the 5th and 20th of February, and the 6th and 17th of March.

The COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a second time; and the CHANCERY AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

CONFISCATION IN OUDE.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON presented a petition from an Indian gentleman, stating that his daughter was a landowner in Oude, and complaining that the confiscation of lands announced by the Proclamation of the Governor-General would affect her interests, though she had never taken any part in the rebellion, or been concerned in any plot against her Majesty.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate was resumed by Lord GODERICH, who supported the original motion, reserved his opinion on the Proclamation until all the facts were before him, and strongly condemned Lord Ellenborough's despatch.

He was followed by Mr. BRIGHT, who, after stating that there had been no arrangement between him and the Secretary of the Indian Board with regard to the question he had asked, condemned the motion of Mr. Cardwell as disingenuous, and as evading the real question. Lord Canning's Proclamation would produce, not a political, but a social revolution in Oude. The extinction of the proprietary right in the soil would apply to more than forty thousand large landholders. Our pecuniary dealings with Oude had already been such that he besought the House to pause before it filled up the cup of injury which had been presented to the people of that country. If the question were between hurting the feelings of Lord Canning and sanctioning this Proclamation, he should have no hesitation as to his choice. Mr. Bright then diverged into some sarcastic and biting remarks on the incongruity of Lord John Russell, who had written letters full of invective on several public occasions, objecting on that ground to Lord Ellenborough's despatch; on the intrigues of the Whigs to get back to power; on the illiberal character of the Palmerston Government (than which he regarded the present Ministry as being more truly progressive); and on the bad policy of subjecting the country to the turmoil of a general election just after it had recovered from the greatest commercial crisis it had ever passed through. He was as anxious for a Liberal Government as any one in that House; but he could not for the life of him believe that, in the present position of affairs, a solid Liberal Administration could be formed. He was terrified when he looked to the future of India, and thought of the slaughterings that are going on; for he had seen, in a letter from a missionary to a weekly paper in London, that it was estimated that ten thousand persons had been put to death by us, by hanging alone, since the rising commenced. We had tried the sword, and the

blade, wet and bloody, had broken in our grasp, leaving us humiliated and rebuked. (“Oh, oh!”) We stand humiliated and rebuked before the eyes of civilized Europe. But we have still another chance. If we refuse that, we may bring our country to ruin, and involve our name in everlasting disgrace.

Mr. COLLIER accused Mr. Bright of evading the real question, viz. whether the Government had not condemned Lord Canning without a hearing. If the House affirmed the policy of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, our Indian Empire would not be worth ten years' purchase.—Sir W. FRASER condemned the Proclamation, and recommended a policy in India of leniency, firmness, and, above all, good faith.—Captain VIVIAN supported the original motion, and Mr. KER SEYMER opposed it.—Sir ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON condemned the policy of Lord Canning, and thought the despatch substantially right, though deficient in courtesy.—Lord BURY was averse to letting the people of India suppose that their ruler had been censured by the Home Government.—Mr. GILPIN said he should vote against the original motion, because he believed he should thereby vote in favour of the principles of justice and the rights of humanity.—Mr. LABOUCHERE conceived that Parliament was bound to censure the conduct of the Government with respect to India, where they had disturbed the harmony and unity of action which ought to subsist between Ministers at home and those abroad.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that, as his sympathies were all with the Liberal party, it gave him pain to be obliged to oppose Mr. Cardwell's motion; but he must do so. He regarded the Proclamation as impolitic; but the despatch censuring it was, no doubt, harsh and unjustifiable in its language. The publication of the despatch was an indiscretion; but it was nothing more, and it had been atoned for by the resignation of Lord Ellenborough. Lord Canning had been introduced into public life by Lord Aberdeen, who is no fair-weather or lukewarm friend, and who regards Lord Canning with parental affection. If Lord Aberdeen thought that anything was due to the honour of Lord Canning, he would willingly concur in censuring the conduct of the Government; but from the moment Lord Ellenborough withdrew from the Cabinet, Lord Aberdeen felt that all that was due to the honour of Lord Canning had been achieved; and, when pressed by a friend of Lord Canning—an old friend and colleague of his own—to concur in the vote of censure in the other House, Lord Aberdeen positively refused, and declared that he was not prepared to take part in a faction fight. The late Government had behaved unfairly to the present Government in withholding letters. It had been stated that Sir James Outram and Sir John Lawrence objected to the Proclamation, and he had reason to know that General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief in India, expressed his disapprobation of its policy. He believed, also, that General Franks was of opinion that the Proclamation was an unfortunate act. Considering the conflict of opinion between the military and the civil authorities, he feared that Lord Canning had lent his judgment to the influence of civilians. The policy of confiscation is injudicious, and the Proclamation appeared to promulgate a sentence of condemnation against a whole people. The error of the Proclamation was in its essence; that of the despatch only in its form.

Sir RICHARD BETHELL argued at great length in favour of the Proclamation; asserted the joint responsibility of the whole Cabinet; and protested against the people of India being told that they had been wronged and were under the dominion of a sovereign not entitled to their allegiance.—On the motion that the debate be adjourned, Lord JOHN RUSSELL complained that an attack had been made upon his personal conduct by Mr. Bright, and stated that he should take an opportunity on the following day, when Mr. Bright was present, to make some reference to his remarks.—After a brief desultory discussion, the debate was adjourned.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER brought up further papers on the subject of the debate.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

AFTER all, it seems Yeh has not been degraded by the Emperor. The Special Chinese correspondent of the *Times*, who has followed the ex-Commissioner to Calcutta, says (writing on April 10th):—“The decree requires some consideration. It is much milder than was anticipated—much milder than the translation which went to Europe would lead us to think, for the translator has interpolated some words of censure not in the Chinese. It does not appear that, although Yeh is removed from his government, he is degraded from his rank, or from his post as Grand Councillor. He read it so; for he remarked, ‘Henceforward then I have nothing to do with foreign affairs.’ Your Excellency must be glad to have escaped from so troublesome a post?” “I am neither glad nor sorry. It was at the Emperor's command I took them up, and at his command I lay them down.” Yeh has been tenderly dealt with. He has evidently some great protecting interest in Pekin, and will probably become again a great Power

in China." We are sorry to find that a spirit of untruth has latterly pervaded much of the intelligence from the East.

The *Pays annuaux*, on the faith of letters from China of the 30th March, that, in consequence of despatches which he had received from Calcutta Lord Elgin, after consulting with his allies, had decided on sending one of the English regiments to India, as soon as the first reinforcements should arrive from France. These were expected about the end of April or the beginning of May. There existed some discrepancy of opinion between Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, the former advocating the adoption of much stronger measures for coercing the Government at Pekin than the latter seemed inclined to adopt.

MONOCO.

The Emperor of Morocco, accompanied by his eldest son, has proceeded at the head of a large army towards Zemour, a country situated between Migueinez and Rabat, and which is now in open revolt.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

RATHER a brighter character is exhibited by the Indian news which has arrived by telegram during the present week. Azimghur was relieved by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th of April, on which occasion the enemy, though they retreated with regularity, lost three guns and a great number of men. Mr. Venables (spoken of in the telegram as of the Civil Service) and Lieutenant Hamilton were wounded in the pursuit; and, at the last advices, Sir Edward Lugard was pursuing the enemy to the Gogra. The Sikh force, under Major Evans, inflicted a severe defeat, on the 11th ult., on a large body of Bheels and Mekrives in the Santpoora Hills. The battle was very obstinate, and lasted some hours. Sixty men and four hundred women belonging to the enemy were captured; but our own loss was also large, being to the extent of seventy-one killed and wounded. Among the latter are five officers—viz., Captain Birch, Lieutenant Basevi, Lieutenant Blair, Lieutenant Atkins, and Lieutenant Paupert. So, at least, the names are set forth in the telegram, which, however, is not a very trustworthy guide.

The disarming of the Myhee Caunta is in progress, and no new disturbances are reported in the Mahratta country. The rebel Dessayees are said to have entered the Sawunt Warree country with a few followers; but it is hoped that the outbreak is nearly suppressed.

Sir Hugh Rose's advance on Calpee has been delayed by the fear that the Kotah rebels will move on Jhansi. Orders have accordingly been issued to General Roberts to advance to Kotah, that he may co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose. It is thought that the enemy will make a stand at Calpee; and we shall probably hear ere long of some important operations in that locality. The rebel Rajah of Mynpooree has arrived, with some force, at a place described in the telegram as Oursu, but which is probably Sirsa; and the Rajah of Kotah is on trial before a commission for not having saved Major Burton and his sons from being murdered.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The following extraordinary proclamation was issued by Prince Mirza Mahomed Feroze Shah on the 3rd of Rujub, 1274, corresponding with the 17th of February, 1858:—

"Be it known to all the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of India that to rule over a country is one of the greatest blessings from Heaven, and it is denied to a tyrant or an oppressor. Within the last few years the British commenced to oppress the people in India under different pleas, and contrived to eradicate Hindooism and Mahomedanism, and to make all the people embrace Christianity. The Almighty Power observing this, diverted the hearts of the people to a different course, and now every one has turned to annihilate the English, and they have nearly done so. Through avarice and ambition, the British have shown some resistance, though in vain. Through Divine mercy, that will in a short time be reduced to nothing. Let this also be known to all Hindoos and Mussulmans, that the English bear the bitterest enmity towards them. Should they again become predominant in this country—which God forbid!—they will destroy religion, property, and even the life of every one. A brief sketch of the views and intentions of the Supreme Court and Parliament is hereby given, in order to warn the people that they should get rid of the habits of negligence and strive in unity to destroy the infidels. When the Indian troops mutinied to save their religion, and killed all infidels in several places, the wise men of England were of opinion that, had the British authorities in India kept the following things in view, the mutiny would never have broken out:—

"1. They should have destroyed the race of the former kings and nobles. 2. They should have burnt all books of every other religion. 3. They should not have left even a biswa of ground to any of the native rulers. 4. They should have intermarried among the

natives, so that after a short time all would have become one race. 5. They should not have taught the use of artillery to the natives. 6. They should not have left arms among the natives. 7. They should not have employed any native until he consented to eat and drink with Europeans. 8. The mosques and Hindoo temples should not have been allowed to stand. 9. Neither Moors nor Brahmins should have been allowed to preach. 10. The several cases brought into the courts should have been decided according to English laws. 11. English priests should have performed all nuptial ceremonies of the natives according to their English customs. 12. All prescriptions of the Hindoo and Mussulman physicians should have been prohibited, and English medicines furnished instead. 13. Neither Hindoo nor Mussulman fakirs should have been allowed to convert people without the permission of English missionaries. 14. European doctors only should have been allowed to assist native women in childbirth.

"But the authorities did not take means to introduce these measures. On the contrary, they always encouraged the people, so much so that they at last broke out. Had the authorities kept in view the maxims above alluded to, the natives would have remained quiet for thousands of years.

"These are now the real intentions of the English; but all of us must conjointly exert ourselves for the protection of our lives, property, and religion, and to root out the English from this country. Thus we shall indeed, through Divine mercy, gain great victory over them. I (the Prince) now draw a brief sketch of my travels, and I hope the people will pay attention to what I say. Before the destruction of the English I went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on my return I observed that the English were in a bad and hazardous position. I therefore offered thanks to God, because it is in my nature to follow the principles of my religion and to promulgate justice. I persuaded many at Delhi to raise a religious war; I then hastened towards Gwalior, where the majority of the military officers promised to kill the English and take up my cause. A small portion of the Gwalior army accompanied me. I had not the least intention to announce war before I had everything in order, but the army became very enthusiastic, and commenced fighting with the enemy (the English). Though our army was then but a handful, and that of the enemy very large in numbers, still we fought manfully, and though apparently we were defeated, in reality we were victorious over our enemy, for we killed 1000 of them. Since then I have been collecting as well as exhorting the people. I have exerted myself in procuring ammunition up to this day, now four months since the commencement. Thank God, an army of 150,000 old and new men are now bound by a solemn oath to embrace my cause. I have collected considerable treasure and munitions of war in many places, and in a short time I shall clear the country of all infidels. Since the real purpose of this war is to save religion, let every Hindoo and Mussulman render assistance to the utmost. Those that are old should offer their prayers. The rich, but old, should assist our sacred warriors with money. Those in perfect health, as well as young, should attend in person. But those who are in the service of either Mirza Birjish Kadur Bahadur in Lucknow, or of Khan Bahadur Khan at Bareilly, should not venture out to join us, for those rulers are themselves using their best endeavours to clear the country of all infidels. All who join us should do so solely with a view of promulgating their religion, not with that of worldly avarice. Thus victory will certainly smile upon us; then, distinguished posts will be conferred on the people at large. The delay in defeating the English has been caused by people killing innocent children and women without any permission whatever from the leaders, whose commands were not obeyed. Let us all avoid such practices, and then proclaim a sacred war. Lastly: the great and small in this campaign will be equal, for we are waging a religious war. I (the Prince) do now proclaim a sacred war, and exhort all, according to the tenets of their religion, to exert themselves. The rest I leave to God. We shall certainly conquer the English; consequently, I invite the people again to my assistance.

"Printed at Bareilly, by Shaikh Nisar Ally, under the supervision of Moolvie Mahomed Kootoob-Shah."

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the Calcutta correspondence of the *Daily News* (dated April 10th) we derive the subjunctive sketch of the prospects of the summer and the general results of the fall of Lucknow:—

"Mr. Montgomery is appointed Chief Commissioner in Oude, and he has a task before him that, even to such an able man, will not be a light one. Oude is still unconquered. We possess Lucknow, and nothing more, and even there we have still swarms of enemies, as was proved by the murder of two young officers, Cope and Thackwell, in the native part of the town. Beyond the suburbs of Lucknow, Oude bristles with fortresses, the strongholds of powerful zamindars, many of whom can command the services of thousands of armed peasantry. To these great landholders, excepting, of course, such as are known to have taken an active part in the rebellion, it has been proposed (it is said by Sir John Lawrence) to offer amnesties. But, to the surprise of all, Lord Canning will not consent.

"It has transpired that, while Mr. J. P. Grant was Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, he ordered the disbandment of a corps of police, composed of native Christians, which Mr. F. B. Gubbins had raised for the protection of Benares. This has revived the old accusation of having released the mutineers captured by General Neill, and doubts are thrown on the accuracy of Mr. Grant's denial, which had hitherto been accepted as a complete exoneration. The real truth will probably never transpire; certainly it will not be made public by the authorities here. There is apparently no 'public' in India. Government officials seem to think that their own convenience is paramount to every other consideration. The telegram conveying the important news of the change of Ministry was in the hands of Government twenty-four hours before it was sent to the press. The reticence, too, of the Commander-in-Chief is much blamed. We know that a large number of officers were killed and wounded at Lucknow, but no list of casualties has yet appeared. All the movements of troops are announced in an absurdly curt and often unintelligible manner, and for any account of the taking of Lucknow we are as yet indebted entirely to private letters. As to the Governor-General, for all that is publicly known of his doings, he might as well be at Timbuctoo.

"The Argo and Jason have arrived, the former bringing about three hundred men and the latter about one thousand. Though these men are drafts for many different regiments they are all pushed up country with the greatest speed, and already those that arrived by the Argo have reached Lasseram, where they are detained in the expectation of Koer Sing making an attempt to cross the river and regain his old quarters in Behar.

"But a hot weather campaign is not probable, though it is seriously discussed by the press. From Sir Colin's distribution of the troops, it is evident that he means his army to rest, acting on the defensive if need be. Desultory *émeutes* will of course take place, but they will probably only give employment to the police. The fall and occupation of Kotah and Jhansi will be a salutary blow to the prospect of a Pindaree war, and the taking of Bareilly will checkmate the last remnant of the Lucknow mutineers. A very large force of British troops has reached the Punjab from Bombay, and ensured the safety of that important province. Altogether, then, it is most probable that the hot weather will pass over in peace; that the mutinous Sepoys, sobered by inaction, will desert their leaders and make away to their homes; and that, when the funds of the Nana and his *confrères* are exhausted, will deliver them up to us, and claim the offered reward."

The foregoing should, of course, be read by the light of those telegrams which bring the news down to a later date, and the substance of which will be found above. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* (writing on April 24th) says:—

"The hot weather has now set in throughout India in all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion must still of necessity keep the field. If Lucknow and Jhansi have fallen, Bareilly and Calpee remain defiant, and demand from Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose the employment of every man not absolutely indispensable in garrisoning the captured cities. In Rohilkund, therefore, there will be a hot weather campaign, and along the course of the Jumna; nor in the districts south-east of Oude, nor in Bundelcund, nor far away to the westward of the scene of the great struggle—where, among the mountains of Khandaish, the Bheels and other marauders still oppose the Sepoys of this Presidency—is the matter likely to be thoroughly worked out before the rain comes down to suspend all operations.

"From Oude our intelligence of late has been but scanty, but we have the great fact that the advance into Rohilkund has begun. After a visit of the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General, at Allahabad, about the 10th, the forces intended to operate against Bareilly, now the place of rendezvous of all the principal rebels of the north-west—Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Futtighur, Khan Bahadur, and others—began to move. General Walpole's division broke up from Lucknow, and began its march upward, while Coke's brigade, leaving its position at Roorkee, crossed the Ganges, and entered the rebellious province from above. The Commander-in-Chief ordered his staff down to Cawnpore, intending, apparently, to proceed up the right or Doab side of the Ganges to Futtighur."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ON THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MUTINEERS.
A copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council (dated May 5th, 1858), was issued on Monday. We here read:—

"You will have received, by the mail of the 23rd of March, a letter from the Secret Committee, which has since been laid before us, respecting the policy which it becomes you to pursue towards those natives of India who have recently been in arms against the authority of the British Government.

"That letter emphatically confirms the principles which you have already adopted, as set forth in your circular of the 31st of July, 1857, by impressing upon you the propriety of pursuing after the conquest of the



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anted provinces, a course of policy distinguished by a wise and discriminating generosity. You are exhorted to temper justice with mercy, and, except in cases of extreme criminality, to grant an amnesty to the vanquished. In the sentiments expressed by the Secret Committee we entirely concur. Whilst there are some crimes which humanity calls upon you to punish with the utmost severity, there are others of a less aggravated character, which it would be equally unjust and impudent not to pardon and to forget.

"In dealing with the people of Oude you will doubtless be moved by special considerations of justice and of policy. Throughout the recent contest we have ever regarded such of the inhabitants of that country as, not being Sepoys or pensioners of our own army, have been in arms against us, as an exceptional class. They cannot be considered as traitors or even rebels, for they had not pledged their fidelity to us, and they had scarcely become our subjects. Many, by the introduction of a new system of government, had necessarily been deprived of the maintenance they had latterly enjoyed; and others feared that the speedy loss of their means of subsistence must follow from the same course. It was natural that such persons should avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the distracted state of the country to strike a blow for the restoration of the native rule, under which the permitted disorganization of the country had so long been to them a source of unlawful profit. Neither the disbanded soldiers of the late native government, nor the great talookdars and their retainers, were under any obligation of fidelity to our government for benefits conferred upon them. You would be justified, therefore, in dealing with them as you would with a foreign enemy, and in ceasing to consider them objects of punishment after they have once laid down their arms.

"Of these arms they must for ever be deprived. You will doubtless in prosecution of this object address yourself, in the first instance, to the case of the great talookdars, who so successfully defied the late Government, and many of whom, with large bodies of armed men, appear to have aided the efforts of the mutinous soldiery of the Bengal army. The destruction of the fortified strongholds of these powerful landholders, the forfeiture of their remaining guns, the disarming and disbanding of their followers, will be among your first works. But whilst you are depriving this influential and once dangerous class of people of their power of openly resisting your authority, you will, we have no doubt, exert yourselves by every possible means to reconcile them to British rule, and encourage them, by liberal arrangements made in accordance with ancient usages, to become industrious agriculturists; and to employ in the cultivation of the soil the men who, as armed retainers, have so long wasted the substance of their masters, and desolated the land. We believe that these landholders may be taught that their holdings will be more profitable to them, under a strong Government, capable of maintaining the peace of the country, and severely punishing agrarian outrages, than under one which perpetually invades, by its weakness, the ruinous arbitration of the sword.

"Having thus endeavoured, on the re-establishment of the authority of the British Government in Oude, to measure the great landholders, you will proceed to consider, in the same spirit of toleration and forbearance, the condition of the great body of the people. You will bear in mind that it is necessary, in a transition state from one Government to another, to deal tenderly with existing usages and sometimes even with existing abuses. All precipitate reforms are dangerous. It is often wiser even to tolerate evil for a time than to alarm and to irritate the minds of the people by the sudden introduction of changes which time can alone teach them to appreciate, or even, perhaps, to understand. You will be especially careful, in the readjustment of the fiscal system of the province, to avoid the imposition of unaccustomed taxes, whether of general or of a local character, pressing heavily upon the industrial resources, and affecting the daily comforts of the people. We do not estimate the successful administration of a newly-acquired province according to the financial results of the first few years. At such a time we should endeavour to conciliate the people by wise concessions, and to do nothing to encourage the belief that the British Government is more covetous of revenue than the native ruler whom it has supplanted."

ALLEGED CRUELTIES OF THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

An anonymous correspondent of the *Times*, who appears to have been at Delhi, writes, under date March 26th (but without any name of place being mentioned), to deny the assertions made in the House of Commons by General Thompson, on the 16th of February, to the effect that our troops behaved with brutal ferocity at the taking of Delhi, that they ravished and maltreated women, that they slaughtered children in cold blood, and that officers themselves acted the part of common hangmen. The writer asserts that "the extraordinary temper and moderation of our troops after the assault were the theme of universal wonder;" but he admits that there were numerous cases of excessive drunkenness for a day or two. He saw two dead bodies of

women, but they had evidently been killed before our entry into the city; and he also found two women in a house who had been wounded by stray bullets. They were carefully attended to. The correspondent gives the editor leave to publish his name if thought necessary; but would rather remain unknown.

THE MASSACRE AT JHANSI.

We recently quoted an account of the massacre at Jhansi, in which it was stated that the women and children were subjected to frightful tortures and indignities before being killed. No names were given, and we warned the reader to receive the statement with caution. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* now writes:—"It is satisfactory to find that here, as elsewhere, it is thought that the foul and indiscriminate murder was not, so far as can be ascertained, aggravated by torture and outrage." Captain F. W. Pinkney, Superintendent of Jhansi, has written to the same effect. The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* states, on the authority of a neighbour, that Captain Skene did not shoot his wife and himself.

THE EPSOM RACES.

The race for the Derby at Westminster was set aside on Wednesday, with a unanimity quite refreshing in the political world, for the race for the Derby at Epsom. It mattered not that the fate of a Ministry was trembling in the balance, or that a dark and ominous passage in our national history was being discussed with all the fervour of patriotism and all the venom of party. The English love of horseflesh is great, and it prevailed, as it always will prevail. "Sessa! Let the world pass!" Such was the universal feeling on Wednesday. India will "keep till to-morrow;" the Government may have a day's rest; her Majesty's Opposition shall oppose on other fields (those of Surrey), and on pastures new—those of Epsom. Therefore did it come to pass that the road to the downs was as bright and gay as ever; that the veils of the gentlemen and the parasols of the ladies, that the velvetine of the costermonger and the rags of the beggar, that the horses of the aristocracy and the comfortable classes, and the donkeys of the mobocracy and the uncomfortable classes, sunned themselves in the bright spring weather as they have done so many times before, and swallowed saharas of dust and streams of champagne, stout, or porter, according to the wealth of each respective drinker. Thus also did it come to pass that there was no lack of "fun," that the ladies coquetted as of yore; that the gentlemen won and lost; that the jokes rattled like castanets to the measure of the universal hilarity; that the fast men were at their fastest, and the sharers at their sharpest; and that all the motley forms of the great equine festival—gypsies, "niggers," stilt-dancers, acrobats, organ-grinders, and German brass band performers—burst into vigorous blossom and potential life.

But, before recording the events of the Derby Day, let us briefly set forth the chief features of the previous day, Tuesday. The weather was both windy and rainy; but the wind prevailed, and the course was thus put into excellent condition for the great event. The running comprised—the CRAVEN STAKES, of five sovs. each, with fifty added; won by Mr. W. S. S. Craufurd's Zuyder Zee. The MANOR PLATE (handicap), of fifty sovs.; won by Sir L. Newmann's Peter Flat. The WOODCOTE STAKES, of ten sovs. each, with one hundred added; won by Mr. T. Parr's Merryman. The ROUS STAKES, a free handicap, of twenty sovs. each, with two hundred added; won by Colonel Martyn's Nereus. The HORTON STAKES, of five sovs. each, with thirty added; won by Lord Wilton's Rhisus. The HEATHCOTE PLATE, of fifty sovs.; won by Mr. Copperthwaite's Lady Kingston.

On Wednesday, as usual, the great event of the races—the DERBY itself—came off. The professional reporter who edifies all the daily papers with his learned quill thus describes

THE RACE.

"Ditto and Physician were the first to make their appearance on the course, and they walked up it as the other competitors approached the grand stand from the paddock. The preliminary canter was quickly over, and the horses proceeded to the post in a body, and had no sooner quitted the paddock than the spectators were startled with a shout of 'They're off!' so sudden and unexpected was the start. The lot got away in a cluster, and a hum of satisfaction was occasioned by the tact with which Mr. Hibbord had dropped his flag, and relieved the spectators from all suspense. Eclipse was the first to show in advance, but, immediately the horses had 'got' on their legs, Physician rushed to the front, Eclipse keeping close company with him for a short distance, when he dropped back, and Fitz-Roland went on second, with Ditto, Eclipse, Beadsman, Jordan, Harry Stanley, and the Cynba colt in a cluster next, and, as nearly as we could make out in the order named, East Langton and Pelissier showing in the middle of

the pack, Carmel toiling on several lengths in the rear. At the top of the hill Eclipse ran into the second place Jordan, Ancient Briton, and Toxophilite lying well up behind him, and King of Sardinia joining Carmel at the extreme end of 'the tail.' At the mile-post, Fitz-Roland repassed Eclipse, who went on third; Ditto and Beadsman showing well up in their wake, with Toxophilite just behind them. On descending the hill at Tattenham-corner Fitz-Roland headed Physician, who soon afterwards gave way, Toxophilite taking second place, with Eclipse, Ditto, Happy Land, Beadsman, The Hadji, Kelpie, East Langton, Longrange, and Ethiopian next in pursuit. Just before reaching the road, Ditto disappeared from the front, and Beadsman took his place. They ran thus to the distance, where Fitz-Roland was beaten, Eclipse being left with a slight lead, Toxophilite lying second, Beadsman third, and The Hadji next. About half-way up, Eclipse declined, and Beadsman took close order with Toxophilite, quitted him opposite the Grand Stand, and won easily by a length, Lord Derby's colt beating The Hadji by two lengths for second place. Four lengths off, Eclipse was fourth, East Langton was a bad fifth, and Fitz-Roland sixth. The next lot comprised Ethiopian, Dunfries, Ditto, and Longrange. The last four beaten off were Jordan, Happy Land, Deceiver, and Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing. Lord Glasgow's colt was absolutely last."

The other races for the day were—the BENTINCK PLATE, of fifty sovs. (handicap), won by Mr. Payne's Orlanda; the EPSOM CUP, of one hundred sovs., added to a sweepstakes of ten sovs. each, won by Mr. Starkey's Fisherman; and the DURBAN STAKES, of five sovs. each, with thirty added, won by Mr. J. Merry's Head Knowledge.

On Thursday, the races were—the EPSOM FOUR YEAR OLD STAKES, of fifty sovs. each, with one hundred added, won by Mr. Barber's Commotion; a Sweepstakes, of one hundred sovs. each, won by Sir J. Hawley's filly by the Hero; the TWO YEAR OLD STAKES, of ten sovs. each, with fifty added, won by Baron Rothschild's North Lincoln; HER MAJESTY'S PLATE, of one hundred guineas, for mares, won by Mr. J. Merry's Uzella; the GRAND STAND PLATE, of one hundred sovs. (handicap), won by Mr. Mellish's Tame Deer; the SELLING STAKES, of five sovs. each, with thirty added, won by Mr. Lumley's Badsworth; and the COSHAM PLATE, of fifty sovs. (handicap), won by Sir L. Newmann's Peter Flat.

Yesterday was the OAKS DAY, in connexion with which race there was a dead heat between Gilde-mire and Governess. On the final heat, Governess came in first, and Gilde-mire second. Polly Peachum was scratched at half-past twelve. The RAILWAY PLATE was won by the Lass of Richmond Hill; the GLASGOW PLATE by Fractious; the DERBY AND OAKS STAKES by Perjury; the PADDOCK PLATE by Contention; and the SURRY FOAL STAKES by East Langton.

STATE OF TRADE.

The slight improvement in the state of the iron trade of South Staffordshire, noticeable in the previous week, was further increased in the week ending last Saturday by the receipt of considerable orders for the East India Company. In other branches of trade in the same district there are also signs of reawakening activity, and the prospects for the summer are considered hopeful. Animation is also noticeable, though to no great extent, at Bradford, Leicester, Manchester, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Wolverhampton, and Belfast; but dullness still continues the prevailing influence at Nottingham, Sheffield, and Dublin.

Shortly after the Northumberland and Durham District Bank closed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, several of the leading shareholders in that concern opened a new bank with a view to retain the legitimate business of the former establishment. The undertaking, however, has just been relinquished, the managers feeling that, with so many of them liable as shareholders in the defunct bank, they "could not calculate," as they state in their circular, "upon inspiring that amount of confidence requisite to justify the continuance of their operations."

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders and members of the society met on Monday; George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

REPORT.

"Your directors have much pleasure in submitting to the present general meeting of the proprietors their report for the year 1857. During the past year 2532 new policies were issued by the Society, producing an annual revenue of £16,910 11 11 And during the same period 812 new guarantee policies, producing an annual revenue of 3158 0 3

Making the new revenue acquired during the year £19,504 12 8

"The premiums payable on policies in force on the 31st December last, as inscribed on the Society's register, amounted to £8,037 7s. 1d.

"The premiums payable on the new business transacted since the commencement of the present year amounted to

61717. 9s. 6d. per annum, and adding to this the revenue accruing from policies of other companies now in course of exchange, the Society's present income may be fairly estimated to amount to not less than 70,000.

"The balance to the credit of the Society on the year's transactions in the guarantee department, after paying claims, amounts to 46,582. 18s. 3d.

"Your directors have to state that after discharging the various claims made on the society from death, re-assurance, and other causes, and also all expenses of management, with interest on the society's paid-up capital, there remains out of the receipts of the business for the past year a surplus of 13,192. 7s. 9d.

"Your directors, deeming it a good opportunity to invest a portion of your available funds, subscribed for 20,000£ of the new Indian Loan, the future calls upon which, as they fall due, will be provided for by the ordinary accruing revenue of the society.

"They have also to state that they have invested a further portion of their available funds in the acquisition of the business of three assurance companies, on terms which they consider beneficial to your interests, and to the consequent extension of the influence of the society.

"Notwithstanding this increase of business, your directors are enabled to report a reduction in the expenses of management exceeding 10 per cent. as compared with 1856.

"Conformably with the provisions of the deed of settlement, James Davidson, Charles Forster, M.P., Richard French, George Jackson, Edward M'Connell, and Charles William Reynold, Esqrs., directors, and Frederick William Goddard, Esq., one of the auditors, retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"The foregoing statement will, it is hoped, justify an unabated confidence in the success of the society, and the best efforts of your directors will continue to be applied to the extension of its business, with a due regard to the interests of the proprietors and policy-holders.

"By order of the Board,

"WILLIAM CLELAND, Manager and Secretary."

In addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—"I stated, gentlemen, last year, that your aggregate income at the end of the year 1856 was 47,900£; our aggregate income on the 31st of December, 1857, instead of being 47,900£, was 58,687£, showing a manifest improvement of upwards of nearly 9,000£ more than in 1856. I will turn next to the revenue derived from life policies. In the first place, I am perfectly warranted in saying that the condition of our life policies will be found to be satisfactory. I am happy to say that the yearly premiums upon new assurances are greatly increasing, whilst assurances for small amounts are decreasing. The average amount assured by each policy which is mentioned in the report, shows our increase of about twelve per cent., another indication of the same kind. I will now, gentlemen, refer to the guarantee department. In the year 1856 the income derived from our guarantee policies was 7281. 1s. 6d., and the claims in respect thereof were 3132. 7s. 11d. In 1857 the receipts in respect of our guarantee department were 7372. 3s. 9d., and claims 3319. 18s. 5d. We have revised our scale of premiums with reference to guarantees, and whilst there has been an increase in premiums there has been a diminution in our risks of 64,540£. I am also happy to state, that we have obtained the co-operation of several large public institutions, banks, and amongst others, the Corporation of London, which must prove a satisfactory source of profit to the society. In conducting the business of the guarantee department caution is undoubtedly necessary, and the exercise of sound judgment with reference to all the circumstances connected with each application; but, when judgment is exercised, the guarantee business is a safe and profitable business. And indeed this is proved by our having realised more than 50 per cent. upon it during the years 1856 and 1857, the difference between the receipts and claims of which is all clear profit." The Chairman announced a considerable diminution of expenditure, notwithstanding the large increase of business. Every farthing had been paid up to the time specified, and there had been no keeping back of payments to make the result appear better than the truth would warrant. The directors had discontinued the finance committee; and the saving thus effected had gone to the credit of the society. Notwithstanding the disturbances in our Eastern Empire, there had been no loss whatever on their Indian business; not a single claim had arisen. "Gentlemen," continued the Chairman, "I will merely state, in conclusion, that we have purchased the business of other companies during the last year at a very satisfactory and profitable rate to the society. These businesses will not only materially add to our income, but are in a variety of ways highly beneficial."

Mr. W. Hill, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he did so with great pleasure, from the fact of having had an opportunity while he had been there of going over the papers, which their esteemed secretary had given for their information. He had examined very carefully Mr. Cleland's detailed report, and must say that a more gratifying one could not possibly have been presented by the board of directors. The report was unanimously adopted; the retiring directors and auditor were then re-elected *nem. con.*; and Dr. Elmore proposed, and Mr. Beckwith seconded, a vote of thanks to the directors. This was unanimously carried, after which the Chairman returned thanks.

Mr. W. Hill proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cleland, secretary and manager, and said:—"The way he has conducted our affairs has been in a manner which is deserving of gratitude, and merits our most cordial thanks. And, I can only say, that, if Mr. Cleland continues to conduct the affairs of this society in the way he has

done, under the auspices of such an influential board as we have obtained, I am sure that nothing can prevent the society attaining a future success—a success such as we desire and aim at." (Cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Palmer had great pleasure in seconding such a motion; and the Chairman, previous to putting the motion, bore testimony to Mr. Cleland's valuable services, observing:—"We should be departing from justice if we were not to offer the strongest expression of our gratitude for the admirable judgment which our manager has exercised in reference to the affairs of the society. It is impossible that you could have a more zealous and efficient officer than he is. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, it is with the greatest pleasure that I put the resolution." It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cleland briefly returned thanks for the expression of approbation and confidence shown to him, and declared that his energies would always be devoted to the promotion of the interests of the society, and was convinced that, aided by the shareholders and agents he saw around him, they should be able next year to submit a report even more satisfactory than that presented that day.

Dr. Watts then moved the following resolution:—"That, in accordance with the practice hitherto adopted by the society, and in order to remove all doubts on the part of insurers, it is hereby declared that a policy shall not become void on account of the premium not being paid within the days of grace allowed therein, notwithstanding the death of the assured shall have happened within such days of grace;" which, having been seconded by Mr. Nelson, of Leeds, was carried unanimously.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., not alone for the attention given to the interests of the society, but for his attendance this day, and the urbanity he has manifested therein." The Chairman briefly returned thanks; and, a special vote of thanks being voted to the agents, and duly responded to, the meeting broke up.

The meeting was numerously attended by the shareholders and agents from various parts of the kingdom.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—Pending the election, some ruffians from the Irish-town have been creating great disturbances at night. The windows of those who support Mr. Spaight, one of the candidates, have been broken with sticks and bludgeons; but several of the rioters are in custody.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—A circular has been addressed to the electors of Dublin University, bearing the signatures of the Rev. Dr. Stanford, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Willock, one of the junior fellows, and Mr. Henry Carleton, A.M., acting as secretaries to a movement at present in progress for effecting certain reformations in the University.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has just forwarded a donation of 60£. towards the erection of a new church at Killarney.

AMERICA.

THE President and several senators have received a May-day compliment on the passing of the Kansas Bill. They were serenaded on the night of the 1st inst., and made speeches in response. The House of Representatives has ordered to be engrossed the resolution calling on the President to take steps for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Clingman has made a report on that part of the President's message relative to Commodore Paulding's seizure of General Walker, in effect condemning it, but declaring that no proceedings were necessary on the part of Congress. In the Senate, the Paraguay resolution has been taken up. The amendment striking out the clause authorizing the President to use force was adopted by 31 to 19. The whole subject was then laid on the table.

The nature of the last Kansas arrangement is thus described by the New York correspondent of the *Times*:

"At last I am able to announce that Congress has, so far as its action can do it, sent the Kansas agitation back into Kansas. It has been admitted under the Lecompton (or pro-slavery) Constitution, subject, however, to a popular vote of the inhabitants of the territory upon certain grants of public lands to the new State; the acceptance of the propositions to operate at once as an admission, and their rejection to operate as the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution, and to restore Kansas to the chrysalis territorial state. Thus, the Southern politicians can say with truth to their constituents, when they are obliged to render an account of their stewardship, that they have not assented to any bill which provided for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. On the other hand, the Northern members can tell their supporters that they have secured the passage of a bill which does, in fact, give the people of Kansas an opportunity to reject the pro-slavery constitution by the indirect vote upon the land grant, if the weakness of human nature will allow them to vote down so large a gift. The contest is now transferred to the territory. Federal officers are to be appointed to superintend the elections. The best Congressional orators are to be

poured into the territory by the waggon-load to incite the people to resistance or acceptance."

Messrs. Stanton and Walker, the late secretary and Governor of Kansas, are about, it is said, to go to that State, in order to commence an agitation against the bill which has just been passed.

The ship Majestic, from Liverpool for Charlestown, was abandoned at sea on the 29th ult., owing to a fire on board. The crew and passengers were taken into St. John's. Boston has suffered from a very severe fire in Federal-street, during which four persons (including two firemen) were crushed to death by the falling of walls. The damage is estimated at 250,000 dollars.

An anti-tax riot took place at Quebec on the 26th ult., and the military were called out to suppress it.

The full effects of the flooding of the Mississippi have not been ascertained; and a second and more serious overflow is apprehended. The frost of the 27th of April is reported to have done considerable damage, all the young cotton being killed. The weather continued changeable.

At New York, on the 3rd inst., the principal changes in commercial affairs were a considerable rise in foreign exchange, and a more active inquiry for Bank shares; the quotation on London for leading bills was 100%, at which the market was firm. The advance had risen from the scarcity of Southern and commercial bills.

The *New York Times* has published a statement with respect to the Mormons by a Swiss named Loba, who, with his family, went to the Salt Lake City under the impression that he should there find a race of sainted and godly people. After a while, he discovered the falseness of Mormon iniquity, and made his escape, though with the utmost difficulty, and under circumstances of great hardship; and subsequently he was joined by his family, whom for a time he had left behind him. He repeats the assertions which have already been so frequently made, with respect to the excessive profligacy of the "Saints," and asserts that secret murder is constantly resorted to in the case of persons who have made disparaging remarks concerning the head of the church. Assassination and robbery seem to be as common as polygamy; crimes are committed with impunity; and those who are caught attempting to escape, are treated with remorseless savagery. A Mormon lady, however, has given in a letter an account of Mormon life quite the opposite to this.

The revolution in Venezuela has terminated without bloodshed. General Castro entered Caraccas on the 25th of March at the head of ten thousand men, and was proclaimed temporary head of the Republic. The elections for Congress were to be proceeded with at once.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DE ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

The Government has done its best to obtain the defeat of its former favourite, M. Migeon, who, having completed his term of imprisonment for illegally wearing a decoration, has stood as a candidate for Belfort in the department of the Haut-Rhin. The *Alacuin* newspaper publishes the following singularly impudent letter, written in reply to an old military friend who asked his former commanding officer what way he should vote:—"Ministry of the Interior, Paris, April 28.—My dear Koll,—It is the Emperor himself who has designed M. Keller-Haas for the electors of the Haut-Rhin. This year, as last year, attempts are made to deceive the electors. The Emperor reigns and governs. Nothing is done in France without his consent, and, if he had preferred M. Migeon, the administration (local authorities) would not have been permitted to patronise any other candidate. I authorize you to show my letter to your brave fellow-citizens. A thousand compliments.—ESPINASSE." M. Keller-Haas was also patronized by the clergy; but, despite all these tremendous influences brought to bear against M. Migeon, he has been elected by 15,700 and odd votes to 14,350 given to M. Keller-Haas.

A lamentable duel has been fought in the Bois de Vézénay, near St. Germain. M. Henry de Pène, a well known press writer, had given offence to the military officers at the latter place by some remarks which he had made in *Figaro*. Accordingly, a sub-lieutenant challenged him: they fought with swords, and the military gentleman was wounded in the wrist. About twenty other officers were present, and one of these stepped forward, and said, "Now, sir, you will have to fight me." M. de Pène at once accepted the challenge, though it was very evident that the twenty officers had come out with the intention of fighting their enemy till they had killed him; and, in a few seconds, he was run twice through the body. Several accounts of this disgraceful affair have been put forward, differing in a few of the details, but substantially agreeing with the foregoing. It is said that the second challenger was at first met with a refusal, and that he then insulted M. de Pène, and struck him in the face. The first adversary had previously shaken hands with, and complimented,



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M. de Pone, and he protested against the second duel, but to no purpose. The officer who gave what it is feared will prove the fatal wounds is said to be relative of General Espinasse. The chief editor of *Figaro* has demanded an interview with the Emperor, but has been refused.

M. Proudhon has sent a petition to the Senate, praying for the suppression of the Roman Catholic Church, on the grounds put forth in his late work.

Some points in the French law of marriage were brought forward in a case recently submitted to the Civil Tribunal. A dissipated young Frenchman, named Ruttlinger, had married a lady in Peru, where he was at that time living in a commercial capacity. In two months he abandoned her, though she was then pregnant by him; and shortly afterwards he returned to Paris. He followed him there, and for a week he again lived with her, but then once more left. He sold off all his furniture, and told the concierge of the house not to let her have anything, but to inform her that she had better take a lover if she could find one. She fell into the utmost distress, and some charitable Peruvians gave her money to return to her own country. Ruttlinger's father and mother now applied to the Civil Tribunal to declare the marriage null and void, on the ground that they had not given their consent, which was necessary, as the young man was only three-and-twenty, and therefore a minor as regards marriage: they also urged that the marriage had not been duly published and registered in France. The tribunal decided that the want of the parents' consent made the marriage void; but, considering that, in contracting it, the young lady was ignorant of the French law, it ruled that she should enjoy the civil advantages to which it entitled her.

"A series of manoeuvres," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "are to be practised by the troops to be assembled at the camp of Châlons, with the object of testing the advantage of forming an army on two lines. The words of command adapted to these new manoeuvres have been prepared by the Emperor himself."

The Emperor reviewed, on Monday, in the Bois de Boulogne, in honour of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, the six regiments of heavy cavalry which form part of the garrison of Paris.

The director of the joint-stock company called the Société des Marbrières du Maine has been sentenced by the Court of Correctional Police to pay a fine for having declared and paid a fictitious dividend.

It is said that the French naval squadron in the Pacific is about to be reinforced. The command of the squadron has just been given to Commander Saisset.

The position of Suez is now considered of so much importance by the French Government, that the Consulate there is to be raised to a Consulate-General.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Dutch Government has been chosen by the Kings of Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the affair of the Cagliari.

BELGIUM.

Some apprehension of a French invasion is being felt in Belgium. Defensive preparations are said to be actively going on, and the necessity of adding to the defensive strength of Antwerp has been much talked of. The alarm, however, does not appear to have any good foundation. About 20,000 St. Helena medals have been distributed to those Belgians who served in the armies of the first Napoleon; and it is affirmed that, through them, a certain propagandism has been going on.

An English half-pay officer living at Brussels has been denounced to the police by a discharged maid servant as a man constantly employed in writing sedition against the Emperor Napoleon. His dwelling was searched, but nothing was found more alarming than a work about Napoleon I. and the year 1815. No reference to the present Emperor could be discovered. Nevertheless, all his manuscripts were put in a bag, and carried off by the police. The officer complained to the English Ambassador at Brussels, who is said to have made a representation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

"The excavations in the Via Latina," says a letter from Rome of the 8th inst., "have led to the discovery of two other sepulchral chambers; the second, in particular, is in a wonderful state of preservation. The marble tombs are covered with sculptures of great beauty; but what is of still more decided interest are the paintings with which the roof and sides are ornamented, and which are as fresh and bright as if only executed yesterday. Some of the compartments contain animal and human heads of a perfection nearly equal to that of the best cameos. The whole would be just as they were the first day, had not some Visigoth secretly detached one of the heads. It is thought that the Roman Government will purchase these monuments and the surrounding ground."

The trials at Naples of the Cagliari prisoners have been again suspended.

The important silk house of Felix Rignon and Co., of Turin, has suspended payment. The failure has given a great shock to the commercial world.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* gives an elaborate account (very appropriate this Derby week) of the riots which have recently taken place near the Piedmontese capital. The good people appear to be very enthusiastic about this English importation; but they do

not at present know how to manage the sport properly. The running is bad; the course is defective; the horses are not well trained; the jockeys (Italians) are wanting in science. But the ladies attend in the most brilliant of costumes; the gentlemen talk a great deal of semi-English stable slang; the king and prince honour the ceremonial with their presence; and the papers pronounce the races "very splendid."

AUSTRIA.

Austria (says the *Morning Star*) is evidently at issue with the propaganda of the Greek Church, at the most opposite sides of her domains. We have had to record the arrest of the Greek Archimandrite at Zara, in Dalmatia, and there is now a communication from Galicia, speaking of the arrest of some students of the university of Lemberg, who seem to have been engaged in persuading their Ruthenian countrymen, belonging to the Greek Church, to join that branch of the Church which acknowledges the Emperor of Russia, and not the Greek Patriarch, as its spiritual head.

GREECE.

The settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Greece as to the extent of consular jurisdiction, has been entrusted to the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople.

PRUSSIA.

The fortifications of Königsberg are to be considerably strengthened. The works are to be commenced immediately. Additional forts are about to be erected at Spandau. A line of eighteen detached forts, extending as far as the heights of Fichelsdorf, about a mile and a half beyond the town, are to be erected, and Spandau will become a fortress of the first rank.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that theatres shall be established in the nineteen chief towns of the governments of Great Russia, four in Little Russia, four in the Baltic provinces, five in the kingdom of Kasan, three in the kingdom of Astrakan, five in Southern Russia, eight in Western Russia, Finland, and Siberia, and five in Poland. All these theatres are to receive subventions. Schools for superior instruction are also to be established in all the chief towns of governments and other large places.

The Custom-house officers on the Russian frontier have received the strictest orders not to allow any books printed abroad in the Russian language to enter the country. It is well known that many Russian travellers bring back with them works of a subversive tendency, which are printed in London.

TURKEY.

The internal condition of European Turkey becomes every day more alarming, and it appears not unlikely that it will gradually split up, owing to the discontent of the various nationalities subjected to the Porte. The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Persons who are well acquainted with what is passing in the Slavonic provinces of Turkey inform me that numerous Russian agents are busily employed in preparing the people for a general insurrection. Prince Danilo (of Montenegro) will probably be the leader of the movement, as he is again in favour at St. Petersburg, and the Servian Hospodar is a man without energy or spirit of enterprise. At the beginning of this month there was an *émeute* among the peasants on the estates of Prince Milosch, in Wallachia. The persons who farmed the property had been guilty of such abominable extortion that the serfs lost patience and rose as one man. The farmers sought safety in flight; but order was not restored until the military power intervened."

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks have sustained a severe defeat at the hands of their Montenegrin foes. At dawn on the 13th inst., the Christians captured a convoy of provisions, and at a later hour they attacked the soldiers of the Sultan, whom they completely routed. The Ottoman General, Kadei Pacha, is said to have been killed; all the guns belonging to his force were taken, and the force itself was almost annihilated. This took place near Graovo.

With respect to the fight on the 11th, in which the Turks were victorious, the *Moniteur* reports that the Montenegrins lost fifty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded, and that the Turks afterwards occupied Graovo, which has since been burnt down—it is said, by the inhabitants. The Turks were about seven thousand strong; the Montenegrins, five thousand.

Two French men-of-war have received orders to proceed to the Adriatic, to prevent the landing of further Turkish reinforcements at Klek.

The Paris *Moniteur* has published the following:—"The lamentable conflicts which have followed the entrance of the Turkish troops into the territory of Graovo have induced the Government of the Emperor, and the Powers which have hastened to act in the same sense, to take new measures with the Ottoman Porte. The Government of his Majesty the Sultan, paying deference to these counsels, sent on the 14th instant a formal order to his Commissary and to the Commander of his Forces to suspend hostilities. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that, thanks to the common efforts of the Powers and to the disposition manifested by the Ottoman Government, this affair will soon be brought to an amicable solution."

The victorious Montenegrins have sent a negotiator to Vienna in the person of Prince Danilo's Adjutant.

Hussein Pacha has assumed the command of the remnant of the Turkish forces at Trebigna, where he is reorganizing them.

SPAIN.

The Queen has reinstated the Isturits Ministry with a few alterations, and has closed the session of the Cortes. Posada Herrera has been nominated Minister of the Interior in the place of Diaz. Herrera sits in Congress as member for Torrelavega, in the province of Santander, and is a nobleman and conservative of the Christina stamp.

PORUGAL.

One of the most eminent of Portuguese statesmen—Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaens—is just dead.

THE NEW ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

OPENING NIGHT.

THIS magnificent new theatre, a prodigy of enterprise, and the subject of as many bets as the Derby, was opened according to the announcement which many very knowing "men of the world" pronounced impossible, on Saturday evening last, the 15th of May, 1858, a date memorable henceforth in operatic annals. Very considerable sums, we have heard, changed hands on this occasion, and if they fell into the pockets of those who put faith in the energy of contractors as men to whom the word "impossible" is unknown, we cannot but feel that fortune has this time favoured the bold, and that the winners have well deserved their good luck. Soon after seven o'clock the line of carriages extended from Piccadilly-circus through Leicester-square and Long-acre to Bow-street, and the "tail" of intrepid and impatient bidders for the unreserved seats completely blocked up Bow-street itself, which was decked out with flags and streamers, and all the decorations of a triumphal fete. What amount of discomfort was endured by the public on this occasion it boots not here to say; it were superfluous to sympathize with people who are never happy unless they are in a terrible hurry to get into a theatre which has been built and opened in a terrible hurry. The delay of half an hour in opening the doors appeared, no doubt, to the outsiders, something like a century; but when they rushed in at last, they found the new house swept and garnished as if the carpenters, and upholsterers, and decorators had not only just hurried out. The first impression was, perhaps, something like disappointment at the apparent smallness of the new house in comparison with the old one; but as this comparative smallness was only apparent, and due to the enormous (and perhaps unnecessary) vastness of the stage, the disappointment soon gave way to surprise and delight at the quiet and simple grandeur and richness of the general design, and the elaborate but subdued ornamentation. The breadth of the house and the height of the box-tiers disguise at first the largeness of the space; but (as in the case of a ship constructed on the finest lines) a near approach and a prolonged gaze open out by degrees the full sweep and majestic span of the design. Such was the impression, we think, on the excited audience last Saturday, the general impression; differing, of course, as to particularities and details. When the orchestra began to fill with many of the well-known instrumentalists, the attention of the public, absorbed in contemplation of the architectural achievement, seemed to rally, and the spectators to become an audience; and when Mr. Costa appeared in his *pupitre* (although Mr. Costa was as innocent of the prodigious triumph of enterprise as any one present) he was received with a demonstration fit for Sir Colin Campbell on his return from Indian conquests. We shall only say of the performance of the opera on the first night, that, under extraordinary difficulties, it was little less than marvellous in completeness and composure; if the chorus was somewhat uncertain and unsteady, Mario was in good voice, and sang with a will, and Grisi surpassed herself in the duo with *Marcel* and the great finale with *Raoul*; Mademoiselle Didier was a charming *Page*, and M. Zelger (in the absence of Formes) a very sufficient and satisfactory *Marcel*. But the most notable fact of all is that the new scenery on that stupendous stage, where twenty-four hours before all was chaos, worked without a hitch! When the third act was over, and it was already Sunday morning, it became a grave question before and behind the curtain whether the last act (with Meyerbeer's new additions) should be played, or whether the National Anthem (it being not only the opening night, but her Majesty's birthday) should be sung instead, and the audience requested to depart in peace. After some delay, and ominous murmurs in the upper regions of the house, Mr. A. Harris (who, confident and, to use a vulgar expression, "cocky" as he is on all other occasions, is singularly humble and depressed in these emergencies) came forward, and with bated breath appealed to the audience to decide. A more injudicious proceeding than such an appeal, conveyed with bated breath, and with all the semblance of abashed humility, could not be imagined. For if it be one peculiarity of a British public that it insists on a theatre being built in a hurry, it is another that it takes no

thought of the hurry when it has once got into the theatre, but remorselessly insists on the execution of the evening's entertainment as if no effort had been required to open the theatre at all. Impatience and ingratitude—these are the characteristics of that delicate monster, the British public. Accordingly, there was a "row" in the amphitheatre, and when the curtain finally rose for "God save the Queen," the anthem was gone through amidst a deafening uproar, which Mr. Costa tried ineffectually to drown.

Regret was sincerely felt, however, if not expressed, by the more reasonable part of the audience at the painful absence of Mr. Gye on an occasion redounding to his honour as the creator and organizer of all these wonders and delights. We may add, that the appurtenances of the theatre, the lobbies, the crush-rooms and refreshment-rooms, were much admired for their large and liberal proportions, but that the grand staircase was generally considered inferior to the former one. There was a little irregularity in the admission and refreshment departments in the hurry of the imperfect preparations; but, taken all in all, the arrangements were as creditable as they were surprising. One remark, however, we cannot forbear from making: the prices of admission are on a scale which renders the commercial success of the theatre absolutely dependent on the exclusive patronage of a very limited class of society. Is this prudent? It is, at all events, questionable; but time will decide. *Les Huguenots* has been played during the week, and the theatre is now in complete working order.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE COVENTRY MURDER.—Five men have been in custody, under suspicion of being connected with this murder. Three of them, however, are discharged, and the other two are under remand.

ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—A robbery has been committed at Dawlish of a nature quite unparalleled for audacity. A man presented himself at the house of Miss Constance Brown (the lady recently personated by the woman who has been convicted of robbing Messrs. Hunt and Roskell), stated that he was Mr. Inspector Field, of the detective police, and said he had come from London to search for a quantity of missing plate which, he said, had been stolen by Miss Brown. He added, that he desired to perform his duty leniently, but that, if there was any resistance, he should call in the services of some other officers from London whom he had brought with him. After resorting to other threats of the same nature, he was permitted to make a search. He broke open a dressing-case of Miss Brown's, refusing to allow one of the inmates of the house to go and fetch a locksmith, as he said he could not suffer him to quit his sight. Out of this case the sham policeman took a ring which he said he had been searching for the last seven years. The trunks of the lady's maid were next examined, corded, and sent to the railway station, at the direction of the visitor. Finally, the plate-chest was overhauled; and, the examination being then completed, some Madeira was ordered, and the pretended policeman remained till a late hour, enjoying himself. The female members of the family appear to have been rather fascinated by his manners, and to have felt grateful to him for the agreeable way in which he performed a painful duty. On leaving Dawlish, the fellow had the marvellous audacity to call at the police station, and request the constables to keep a look on the house which he had just robbed. Handbills have been issued by Mr. Field, offering a reward for the apprehension of the thief. He is believed to be the same person who recently personated Mr. Field at the house of a nobleman in Portland-place, and obtained from him a cheque for 50*l.*, on the plea that his son was in great difficulties. When presented at the banker's, it was necessary that this cheque should be endorsed; and, by writing Mr. Field's name on it, the impostor has made himself liable to a charge of forgery.

MURDER AT WAKEFIELD.—An inquest was held at the Sun Inn, Flocton, near Wakefield, on Monday evening, on the body of Thomas Kilner, butcher, a young man who was killed with a coal rake, by a man named William Henry Norbury, in a public-house quarrel. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.—Two men at Unstone, near Chesterfield, quarrelled over their supper late last Saturday night, when one of them drew a knife, and stabbed the other in the breast and stomach. The wounded man rushed out into the street, and fell down dead; and the other was at once taken into custody.

BURGLARY IN THE CITY.—The wharf of Messrs. F. and W. White, corn-merchants in Upper Thames-street, has been broken into and plundered by a gang of burglars from the river. The thieves rowed themselves at high water alongside the river front of the premises in a Custom-house skiff, and then entered the various counting-houses from the water-side, breaking them open with crowbars and wedges. As notwithstanding the great extent of the wharf and the large amount of property it contains, it is always left unprotected at night, the burglars met with no opposition, and therefore succeeded in rifling the counting-houses of a considerable portion of their contents, and in possessing

themselves of nearly all the money which they found in the clerks' desks. What, however, seems to have chiefly attracted their cupidity, was a large iron safe containing 2 cwt. of copper money. Being unable to force this open, they carried it out of the counting-house to the external wall of the wharf, where they endeavoured to lower it into the skiff; but the great weight of the safe evidently overcame them, for it missed its mark and fell on to the edge of the boat, which it capsized, when both safe and skiff sunk together. At daybreak the following morning, the body of a man recently drowned was picked up at Blackfriars; and it is supposed that he is one of the thieves who committed the robbery at the corn wharf the previous night, and who probably was in the skiff when it was upset. The iron safe was found embedded in the mud of the river at low water, alongside the wharf, by the workmen on their arrival at six o'clock the next morning. None of its contents had been stolen.

MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—Three American seamen, named James Thom, George Williamson, and John Shields, have been apprehended at Liverpool on the charge of murdering Henry Barwell, a fellow seaman, on board an American ship, during her voyage to England from New Orleans. On the evening of the day that the ship commenced her journey, Shields went into the forecastle, and, having forcibly dragged Barwell from his bunk, struck him several heavy blows with a sling shot he had in his hand, which finally knocked him down. Shields was afterwards joined by Williamson and Thom, when the three men attacked Barwell together, and beat him with a belaying pin until he was killed by the blows. His body being soon afterwards missed from the deck of the vessel, it was ascertained on inquiry that it had been thrown overboard. On the arrival of the ship in the Mersey, the United States Consul was informed of what had happened, and Shields, Thom, and Williamson were shortly afterwards taken into custody in a lodging-house at Liverpool. They were remanded until the American minister could be communicated with as to what steps should be taken in the matter.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE LORD MAYER.—The Lord Mayor communicated to the reporters at the Mansion House, last Saturday, the following letter from a Mr. M. Young, throwing some light upon an international question of great importance:—"I saw in the *Times* that Luigi Spadoni, a Roman, had been condemned as a confirmed and adept pickpocket to three months' imprisonment and hard labour. Having accidentally had communication with this Italian, and knowing that you willingly listen to all true statements, I venture to inform you of what I knew of him. I have to state that I met him at an Italian ragged school in this neighbourhood (Albany-street), kept by a benevolent English lady. As I have been a good deal in Italy, I questioned him as to his occupation and his motives for coming to England. He told me he was a stonemason, had left Rome to find work, got as far as France, found no means of employment, was sent by France to England (they must have paid his passage), and he was now starving, and would gladly work or return to Rome if he had the means. He showed me his passport of 1856 to confirm his story. This was in the month of November. We assisted him with a very trifling gratuity to work his way down to Dover, and furnished him with letters to friends there, who were to pay his passage across, 7*s.* He went, but no one would take him on board unless he was furnished with sufficient money to go the whole way to Italy. These, I suppose, are French regulations; though they send these poor wretches to us they will not allow their own shores to be burdened with them. The friends to whom he was recommended supported him at Dover, and paid his journey to London in December last. He did not revisit the school, and in his destitute state it is to be feared that, under the tuition of the bad characters who congregate in Field-lane, he has taken up the discreditable practice of stealing pocket-handkerchiefs. He is too stupid to become an adept, and most likely did it to get into prison rather than starve, as he told me he had begged the police to put him in prison or anything if he could but have food. . . . If the country is liable to the expense of keeping these foreigners in prison, surely it would be better either to prevent their landing or oblige them to work at some honest calling. The kingdom of Sardinia obliges every stranger to prove his means of living or working by the testimony of some householder before they allow him to reside."

An Irishman was charged at the Worship-street police-office last Saturday with having assaulted and threatened the life of one Benhouiel, an Algerine gentleman residing at Priory House, Wandsworth. The latter presented himself in court in his native costume, and said that he had been in the service of the French, both in Algeria and the Crimea. He had since come to England, "as the cherished home of freedom," and had purchased some buildings in Mulberry-court, Whitechapel, which he had ordered to be cleansed and repaired; but the wild Irish dwelt there resisted all efforts at improvement, and refused to pay their rent. He accordingly went there himself, accompanied by his agent, and was instantly surrounded by a host of savage

ruffians, who subjected him to gross outrage and personal violence before he escaped. In consequence of this, he caused the ringleader to be apprehended. In answer to the usual interrogatory by the magistrate as to whether he was in bodily fear from the violence of the man, the Algerine indignantly replied, "Fear him! Bismah! no; but I fear my own passion, if he puts upon me the same indignity again, and I do not wish to slay him." The Irishman was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings, and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace.

A poor Irishwoman has applied at the Worship-street office for assistance under circumstances which led to an important investigation. A few days previously, a young woman named Caroline Murray had been charged by the porter of the Shoreditch workhouse with stealing a flannel petticoat; but, as no evidence was offered, she was discharged, and, on leaving the court, was seized with the pains of labour in the midst of a pouring rain in the street, and was there delivered of a child. The Irishwoman rendered great assistance, and she was now rewarded with ten shillings. She then charged a Mr. Collyer, a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, with having refused to render professional assistance to the poor woman Murray. A lady who had also been present said that Murray herself frequently begged Mr. Collyer to tend her, even offering him money to do so; but he refused, and ordered her to be taken to the hospital in an cab. Mr. Hammill, the magistrate, ordered an investigation to be made; and in consequence, several of the workhouse authorities and Mr. Collyer attended. The latter said that he was hurrying at the time to fulfil several professional engagements, and had not time to attend to the woman. With respect to the workhouse porter, Mr. Hammill said that, if the authorities were satisfied with his conduct, that was sufficient; but it was his opinion that the man was grossly culpable, inasmuch as knowing that the woman was in such a state, and not offering evidence from that cause, as avowed by him, he ought at least to have procured an cab. Manifestly, greater attention was due in all such matters than had been shown in this. He trusted that a woman in such a precarious condition would never be taken before any magistrate for the future, and he was confident the guardians deeply regretted that the neighbourhood had been shocked by such a lamentable and disgraceful scene.

Mr. Rolt, Q.C., appeared on Tuesday, in the Court of Probate, on behalf of Prince Bahadur of Oude, and moved for letters of administration of the property in this country belonging to the deceased uncle of the Prince. Sir Cresswell Cresswell said he could not hear the case because it was not "contentious business"; and, after a short discussion, it was arranged that a petition should be filed by the Prince of Oude, and an answer be put in on the other side, in order to bring the case within the rules of the court.

The false "Signor Borromeo," alias Dr. Tucker, was on Thursday tried and convicted at the Middlesex Sessions on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences from the *Morning Star*. It will be recollect that he furnished imaginary reports of an imaginary Italian Conference; and that, though pretending to be an Italian, he is really an Irishman. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was Henrietta Ann Shelley, a girl whom he had entrapped into a false marriage, and who was much distressed in giving her evidence. The scoundrel was sentenced to a year's hard labour, and was removed protesting his innocence. A triple charge of bigamy is still hanging over him, and on this he will probably be arraigned in a few days.

OBITUARY.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The Duchess of Orleans died on Tuesday morning at her residence at Richmond. She was the youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Her Royal Highness was born on the 24th of January, 1814, and consequently was forty-four years of age. The Princess was brought up in the Protestant faith, but of course embraced Roman Catholicism on marrying the Duke of Orleans. She appears to have been a lady of a most amiable disposition, and to have filled her high position, whether in times of prosperity or those of reverse, in an exemplary manner. The Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond on a visit of condolence to the relatives of the duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the other members of the Royal family, likewise paid visits to the exiled Royal family soon after the intelligence was received.

MRS. LEWIS LOYD.—Mrs. Lewis Loyd, the founder of the London banking firm of Jones, Loyd and Co., and father of Lord Overstone, died at the close of last week, in his ninety-first year.

DEATH OF ANOTHER HAVELOCK.—Lieutenant G. W. Havelock, of the Ghurka Regiment, nephew of the late Major-General Havelock, has been shot dead from a hut in an obscure village on the road to Azimgur, while routing out some rebels who were obstructing the progress of our soldiers. The Lieutenant belonged to Sir Edward Lugard's column, and had served as a volunteer with his uncle. His remains were brought into Jaunpore, and buried there. He is greatly regretted by his comrades.



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ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A fatal accident occurred on the night of Friday last, on the London and North-Western Railway, about nine o'clock, to a publican of High Holborn, who was coming from Harpenden races. When the train arrived at Euston-square, he attempted to get out while the train was in motion, but missed his footing, and fell in between the train and the platform, where his head was literally cut in two.

Two labouring men, last Saturday, got upon a stage at the St. Katherine's Docks which was being wound up by hydraulic machinery, and which contained some heavy chests of sugar. A link of the raising chain suddenly snapped, and the stage with the men on it fell to a great depth. The poor fellows were taken up dreadfully injured, and they shortly afterwards died in the London Hospital.

An alarming explosion took place at the Wingerworth ironstone pits, near Chesterfield, on Monday. Four men were suffocated, including the manager of the works. All have left families.

The gas exploded on Tuesday morning at the mansion No. 6, Charlton-terrace, Regent's Park, owing to the chandler in the drawing-room not having been turned off the previous night. The windows were blown out, the furniture destroyed, and three of the servants severely burnt.

Three young men belonging to Shields were drowned on Sunday evening off the coast of Durham, near Marsden Rock. They had been out in a large boat, which was navigated by a man named Coatsworth (who does not appear to have been a good sailor) and a boy called Wheatley. The weather became rough as they were returning, and a very heavy sea, overlapping the boat, capsized it. The occupants of the boat swam about for some time, diving whenever the waves swept down upon them; but at length all were drowned but one, notwithstanding that a dog belonging to McDonald, one of the young men, swam out towards his master with a plank in his mouth. Cookson, the one who was saved, at last succeeded in reaching the bottom with his feet, when a young woman ran into the water and assisted him out. The young woman was one of the daughters of Mrs. Allan, who keeps the hotel on the rock, and it is stated that she was engaged to McDonald. As soon as Cookson was got on shore, she asked how many there were in the boat, and observed that, if McDonald had been there, none of them would have been lost. Cookson replied, "McDonald was one of us," and the poor girl ran screaming to the house. A medical man was sent for as soon as Cookson was taken to the hotel, where he speedily recovered.—Another accident occurred on the Tyne on Sunday afternoon, by which the lives of two lads were sacrificed. One of them fell over the Jarrow Quay; the other tried to save him, and both were drowned.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed on the Tint Valley Railway last week, was concluded on Thursday, after several adjournments on previous days. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts, and the jury recommended that the railway company should put up posts and rails to make fences in small enclosures more secure.

One of the guards on the London and South-Western Railway fell from his break-van on Thursday morning, and the wheels passed over his neck, severing his head from his body.

The Southport express-train on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway went off the line and down an embankment on Wednesday afternoon at Appley Bridge, near Wigan. Strange to say, however, no one was injured, though the train was going at great speed at the time.

Three persons have been drowned by being upset in a boat off Creden Head, near Dunmore, Ireland.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PROMOTION OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—A notification has been issued from the War-office, to the effect that Sir Colin Campbell is to be promoted to the rank of General in full, in consideration of his recent service in India.

INJURY TO A FLAGSHIP.—The Cumberland, 70, Captain Dickson, flag of Vice-Admiral Wallis, struck upon a rock on the 15th of March, in the River Plate, when going down for a short cruise. Luckily the water was smooth, and she got off again without material damage, but sustained enough to necessitate her return to England to be docked and repaired. She may be expected to arrive about the end of June.

THE SCHOOL AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Rev. J. Wesley, LL.D., Admiralty Inspector of Schools, has completed his half-yearly inspection of the school for apprentices at Chatham dockyard, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the state of the school and the improvement made by the pupils.

ENCAMPMENT AT CHATHAM.—The encampment for the troops belonging to the 1st battalion of infantry at Chatham garrison, under the command of Colonel H. Jarvis, was completed last Saturday, and the whole of the tents pitched on the site selected to the rear of Fort Amherst, inside the Spur battery. The depots selected to occupy the tents are the officers and men of the 24th Regiment, the officers and men of the 36th (Royal Sus-

sex) Regiment, and the officers and men of the 53rd Regiment, ample accommodation having been provided for the men attached to those corps.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—It is understood to be the intention of the authorities, with the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, to send no more reinforcements for Her Majesty's regiments serving in India from this country until the end of the next month or the beginning of July, unless additional troops should be required in India before that period, by which time it is calculated that about 10,000 cavalry and infantry will be ready to embark for the purpose of reinforcing the Queen's regiments now serving in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

OVERCROWDING OF TROOPS.—In consequence of the overcrowding of the troops at Chester barracks, caused by the arrival of a large number of volunteers for the Royal Canadian Rifles, with their wives and families, several cases of scarlet fever and measles have made their appearance among the soldiers there. Directly the disease was observed, detachments were sent to Salford, Bury, and Liverpool.

THE 32ND LIGHT INFANTRY.—Her Majesty, in consideration of the enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry displayed in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, has been pleased to command that the 32nd be clothed, equipped, and trained as a Light Infantry Regiment, from the 26th of last February. Her Majesty has also been pleased to command that the word "Lucknow," shall be borne on the regimental colours of the 32nd Light Infantry, in commemoration of the enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry displayed in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow for eighty-seven days.

PROMOTION OF SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.—The Gazette of Tuesday night contains a General Order from the Horse Guards (dated the same day), which states:—"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Colonel William R. Mansfield, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in recognition of his valuable services as Chief of the Staff in the East Indies.—By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.—(Signed) G. A. WEATHERALL, Adjutant-General."

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The apparatus for obtaining superheated steam recently introduced by Mr. D. Partridge, inspector of machinery in Woolwich dockyard, having been specially ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be fitted on board her Majesty's troopship *Dee*, employed on particular service, has been tested under the superintendence of Mr. Taplin, assistant to the chief engineer of the yard. The economy in fuel alone is ascertained to amount to from twenty-five to thirty per cent.; and, together with the additional power obtained by the lesser quantity of coals, realizes an advantage of upwards of thirty-eight per cent. in favour of the use of superheated steam.

LORD LYONS'S SQUADRON.—The squadron under Lord Lyons, which left the offing of Malta on the 1st of May, reached on the morning of the 5th the North Channel of Corfu, where it anchored for the night. On weighing next morning to run up, a telegram from the Admiralty reached the gallant Admiral, *via* Malta, ordering him back to that island, with an intimation that his successor in the command, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, would relieve him earlier than previously contemplated, whereupon, after merely communicating with the authorities, the squadron worked down the Southern Channel, and at daylight on the 8th was overtaken by the Vigilant steamer, the bearer of another telegram ordering the Princess Royal to Malta under steam, for the purpose of conveying to Alexandria, on the way to India via Suez, the 57th Regiment.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

FATAL SHIPWRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.—During the heavy gale which recently visited the Irish coast, the barque *Mary Stoddart* dragged both her anchors in Dundalk Bay. She went ashore on the South Ball, where she lay broadside on to the sea, which made a complete breach over her. The crew clung to the rigging, and a strong gale blew upon them from the south-east. Under these circumstances, two boats, manned by gallant and hardy fellows, pulled through the heavy breakers for nearly three miles, but, when near the vessel, were sorrowfully obliged to put back, owing to the vast height of the waves and the exhaustion of the crews, who could scarcely keep their boats from filling. Captain Joseph Kelly, of the *Pride of Erin*, also manned and commanded another yawl, but was also obliged to return to the shore. A meeting of the inhabitants of Dundalk then took place, and three of the most experienced master mariners volunteered to take command of three more ships' life-boats. Captain Kelly went in one of these boats. Two of them succeeded in getting nearly alongside of the vessel, when Captain Kelly's boat was overwhelmed, and went down stern foremost. Seeing this, Captain Hynd's boat pulled off from the wreck, and rescued the crew of the sunken boat, with the exception of the noble captain himself, who sank, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy on me! Farewell, boys! Take care of yourselves." Three of his crew soon died in the boat from cold and exhaustion. The other boats were obliged to return unsuccessful; but the next morning a boat commanded by Mr. Robert Shanks, of the Coastguard, made two trips to the vessel,

through heavy seas, and rescued the crew, who, however, were more dead than alive, having been without food for three days. Seven had already perished. In all, ten boats had put off to rescue the crew before that object could be effected.

FIRES ON BOARD A CLIPPER.—A fire has been raging for four or five days among the rags on board the Red Jacket Australian clipper. She is at anchor in the Mersey, and her gold has been got out. The fire is thought to be now suppressed.

GALE ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF IRELAND.—A fearful gale raged on Tuesday off the coast of Enniscrone. Several boats have been capsized, and it is feared that some five-and-forty men have lost their lives.

A SCHOONER RUN DOWN IN THE CHANNEL.—The schooner *Fleece*, from London to Exeter, with a general cargo, was run into by a foreign brigantine at one P.M. on Thursday. She immediately sank in deep water off Hythe. The captain and crew were saved, but with the entire loss of their property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen, last Saturday, held a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, in celebration of her thirty-ninth birthday. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address to her Majesty on the occasion; various presentations took place; and the various members of the Government gave dinner parties. Several houses, in the chief thoroughfares of the metropolis, were illuminated.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went to the Adelphi Theatre on the evening of Monday.—The Royal family removed to Osborne on Thursday.

LORD DALHOUSIE arrived from Malta on Thursday in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *India*, Captain R. W. Evans.

THE STRAND BUILDING COMPANY.—The model lodging-house for families erected in Eagle-court, Strand (opposite Somerset House), under the *Labourers' Dwelling Act*, 1855, was formally opened by the Duke of Marlborough on Friday week. Amongst those present were Viscount Ingestre, M.P. (the chairman of the Strand Building Company, by whom the premises were built), Viscount Ranelagh, Major-General Tremere, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, the Rev. A. J. Eduart, Mr. R. N. Fowler, &c. Mr. George Morgan, the architect of the building, and honorary secretary, read a report congratulating the Company upon the completion of the building, from which great good to the parties for whom it is intended might be anticipated. Viscount Ingestre, the Duke of Marlborough, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, Major-General Tremere, Mr. Fowler, and others, addressed the meeting upon the advantages and the necessity of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes; various votes of thanks were passed to those who had taken an interest in the undertaking, and the proceedings terminated. The building will accommodate about forty families; the rooms are lighted with gas; the ventilation and supply of water are of the most admirable kind; and the rent averages 2s. 6d. per room per week.

CONVICTION FOR WORKING ON A SUNDAY.—Two men employed by Messrs. Carrat, Marshall, and Co., engineers, at Leeds, have been convicted by the borough magistrates of pursuing their ordinary calling on Sunday, and have been sentenced to a penalty of five shillings each and ten shillings costs each, or, in default of payment, to three hours in the stocks. The defence was that the work was of necessity. The boiler at the Pottersdale cloth mill required repair, and, unless the repairs had been made on a Sunday, it must have ceased working during the whole of Monday, thereby throwing sixty men out of employ. This defence does not seem to have been disproved; but it was not allowed. The Sabbatarians must rejoice over this decision; but its cruelty and folly will be obvious to all clearer intellects.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The Bishop of Oxford preached at Westminster Abbey last Sunday evening, when there was a large congregation.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The annual meeting of the supporters of this society was held on Friday week at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that the number of the friends and supporters of the society has increased; its receipts exceed those of any preceding year, and the field of its operations has been enlarged. On the other hand, the society has been subjected to trials such as it never before had proved, during the century and a half of its existence. The report was adopted, and several resolutions were moved and carried.

THE LADY TRAVELLER.—We learn from the Mauritius that Madame Ida Pfeiffer is on her way to England. She sailed on the 11th of March, and may be expected in London about the second week in June. She has fully recovered from her Madagascar fever, and is preparing her account of that wonderful island, together with a description of the Mauritius.—*Athenaeum*.

DEPUTATION TO MR. WALPOLE.—A deputation of medical practitioners waited, last Saturday, on Mr. Walpole, for the purpose of securing his support, and that of the Government generally, to the Medical Bill of Mr. Cowper, late President of the General Board of Health.

In reply to the representations made to him, Mr. Walpole said:—"There were three bills before Parliament, without reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Headlam last year, upon this very important subject; and what he proposed to do was this—to get the whole of these bills, and see what was the best measure he could frame from them. The principles enunciated by the deputation ought to be embodied; namely, the right of the public to a guarantee as to the qualification of medical practitioners, by means of registration, at the same time that the rights and privileges of different existing medical institutions should be maintained. Those were his opinions at the present time; but he did not wish it to be understood that he was to be bound by them, should further investigation modify his views. If the objects indicated were carried out, they would meet all the requirements of the medical profession and the public."

THE JENNER STATUE.—The inauguration of the Jenner statue in Trafalgar-square took place on Monday, under the auspices of the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness said that "he attended there to do honour with those present to the memory of Jenner, that being Jenner's anniversary, and in order to mark his sense of the inestimable benefits bestowed upon the human race by that great philosopher and philanthropist. (*Applause.*) The discovery of vaccination was not the result of mere accident, like many other discoveries, but was the result of long and thoughtful observation and reflection, to which the discoverer's whole life was devoted. This country might be justly proud to number among her sons such a man as Jenner, for no man had been able to save so many lives as he had been enabled to do. His contemporaries had testified their approbation and feeling of gratitude for the important public service he had rendered, but it was reserved for them that day to inaugurate a memorial as a mark of their appreciation of Jenner's services in the cause of humanity. He hoped that statue would be long preserved to give the features of this benefactor of humanity for the contemplation and admiration of generations to come." His Royal Highness then called on the Hon. Secretary to the Memorial Committee, Mr. G. V. Irving, to read the report of the proceedings of the Committee. This having been done, Dr. Conolly, Chairman of the Committee, sketched the life of Dr. Jenner. Votes of thanks to the various persons concerned in the undertaking were then passed, and the proceedings terminated.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Large quantities of gold have been discovered in this island, and great excitement has been occasioned by the fact in San Francisco.

TASMANIA.—A scene recently took place in the Tasmanian House of Assembly, which, for noisy violence and vulgarity, exceeds the most florid displays of the American Parliament. Honourable members introduced their private affairs into the discussion of public matters; abused each other in unmeasured language; set the authority of the speaker at defiance; and put a stop, for that day, to the progress of business. The gentleman who began the campaign talked very incoherently, and appeared to be out of his mind.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The ever welcome *Barbiere* was presented for the first time this season on the Derby night, with the imitable Albion as the *Rosina*, Signor Belart, a Spanish tenor, as the *Almaviva*, and Signor Belletti the *Figaro* of the evening. Madame Albion always sings Rossini's music as if she loved it, and certainly as the great composer would desire to hear it, and if her *Rosina* be unusually buxom, she is very sparkling and comely to look upon. Signor Belart is a charming singer, with a fresh voice which he knows how to manage agreeably, and he is quite at home in the part of the Castilian Count. Signor Belletti's liveliness is not very spontaneous or infectious, and recalls Ronconi only by way of contrast; but he sings the music to perfection. The orchestra is more dashing than delicate in its accompaniments, but it is conducted with nerve and vigour; and, on the whole, the *Barbiere* with its present cast at Her Majesty's Theatre is a very pleasant performance, and will bear repetition with advantage.

SHAKSPEARE IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. Robert Bell delivered a lecture on "Shakspeare and his Times" on the evening of the 14th, at Queen Charlton, near Bath, for the benefit of the Parochial Schools. The tranquil village presented a scene of unusual gaiety in consequence of the numbers attracted from the surrounding country, and the church bells rang out a merry peal. The room was crowded, and a considerable sum realized for the charity. The lecture, which embraced a variety of pictures of dramatic and social life in the age of Elizabeth, lasted two hours, and was listened to throughout with unfading interest. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Bell by one of the clergy present and was very heartily carried. The company afterwards adjourned to the house of the Lady of the Manor, who entertained all her friends on the occasion.

INDEX TO "THE TIMES."—As a public want is now likely to be supplied—an Index to the Leading Journal.—Mr. Henry Foster, who has been many years engaged on a leading London journal, has undertaken the work, and has produced an index from the 1st of July, last year, to the present time. We can testify, from long acquaintance with the compiler, that he is fitted for the work he has taken in hand, and that there

can be no doubt he will honourably fulfil his duty to the public. Personal inspection enables us to declare that the Index is executed on the most comprehensive scale, and it appears to be complete for every conceivable purpose. The method of working is peculiar: the compiler, for a modest fee, will supply the date, page, and column of any article, notice, report, letter, or other contribution that has appeared in the *Times*, political, commercial, literary, artistic, musical, legal, casual, or anything else, can thus be certainly found on a file. A printed Index would entail a very large outlay, and might fail, as others have done, simply from that cause. But if Mr. Foster's Index meets with only a moderate share of public support, sufficient to remunerate him fairly for his great labour, it will be a success. We should think it would be worth the while of a number of public bodies whose members constantly use the *Times* file, to remove all doubt of the success of this Index by at once taking it under their patronage.

STATUE OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a visit on Friday week to Burlington House for the purpose of inspecting an equestrian statue of the late Viscount Hardinge, modelled by W. Foley, Esq., R.A., to whom her Majesty expressed her satisfaction at the faithful likeness and beauty of the work. It is placed *pro tem.* in the courtyard, but its final destination is Calcutta. The statue is now open for public inspection from ten to four every day, for a short period only. The following inscription will be cut on the pedestal:—"This statue was erected by the inhabitants of British India, of various races and creeds, to Henry Viscount Hardinge, in grateful commemoration of a Governor who, trained in war, sought by the arts of peace to elevate and improve the various nations committed to his charge, and, when recalled to arms by unprovoked invasion, at Moodkee, Feroshubar, and Subraon, maintained the reputation which in youth he won by turning the tide of victory at Alburia."

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Two fêtes in aid of the funds of this excellent institution will take place next Monday and Tuesday at the Royal Surrey Gardens. During the day there will be an abundance of sports and pastimes, such as national Scottish games, Highland reels, sword dances, old English revels, and broadsword exercises; dioramic views of the Russian war; bands of music, &c. The Duke of York's School and the children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum (the latter in their native costume) will be present; and each evening there will be a concert in the Music Hall, at which Miss Dolby, Miss Ransford, Miss Messent, Miss Poole, Madame Weiss, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Genge, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Ferdinand Glover, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mr. Viotti Collins, Mr. Richardson, Messrs. Distin, and other well-known performers, will render their services. Mr. George Loder will act as conductor, and the London Polyhymnian Choir, composed of forty-five male voices, will sing several part-songs. The evening's entertainments will conclude with a display of fireworks on the lake. We are confident that, both for the sake of the entertainments and of the good object to be served, the Gardens will be crowded on both days. Should the weather be wet, a portion of the amusements can take place under cover.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YORKSHIRE.—A disastrous fire occurred last Saturday morning at Vale Mills, Keighley, the manufacturing premises of Messrs. Jonathan Sudgen Brothers, worsted spinners. The buildings were entirely consumed in four hours, and property lost to the extent of about 10,000*l.*

THE MAD LETTER-WRITER TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. Austin Maggs, the gentleman who wrote a mad letter to the Queen, has been released from custody on his brother's undertaking to see after him.

LECTURE ON ITALY.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Jessie M. White Mario, addressed a large audience in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the subject of "Italian Nationality." Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., occupied the chair, and the lecturer was received with enthusiasm.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The forty-second anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday evening in Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, at which Mr. Joseph Sturge presided. A report was read by the Rev. Henry Richard (the secretary), which, after some observations on the late war with Persia and our present operations in China, stated that the society had been obliged to forget all other interests in watching the progress and interpreting the significance of the portentous outbreak in India. The chairman expressed the great anxiety he felt at the thirst for blood which had recently exhibited itself; reiterated an opinion he had always held that the tendency to war would produce national bankruptcy; and said he was certain that the people of England would respond to the noble principles with respect to India laid down by Lord Ellenborough in his despatch to Lord Canning. The two chief resolutions were—"That this meeting regards the awful revolt that has recently broken forth in our Indian Empire—an empire gained by the sword and governed by the sword—as affording a signal illustration of the great principle which the Peace Society has always endeavoured to advocate and enforce,—that brute force is no safe basis for empire; and earnestly hopes that these warning events may lead both the Parliament and people of this country to insist that for the future India shall be ruled, not by violence and coercion, but in accordance with

those principles of justice, mercy, and truth demanded alike by Christianity and sound policy." "That this meeting regards with the highest satisfaction the efforts made by her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to give practical effect to that clause in the Treaty of Peace concluded by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris on the termination of the Russian war, which recommended that in the settlement of any future disputes between European States reference should be made to the good offices of some friendly Power rather than to the arbitrament of brute force, such an example tending, in their judgment, to strengthen public confidence in the practicability of arbitration as a substitute for war, whenever statesmen shall be induced, in a spirit of candour and equity, to submit the principle to the test of experience."

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—A thinly attended meeting on this subject took place on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, over which Mr. Crawford, M.P. for the City of London, presided. Mr. Cox, M.P., and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., were among the speakers, and resolutions were carried, affirming "that the plans hitherto proposed are incomplete, conflicting, and unsatisfactory;" "that the utmost uncertainty appears to prevail in the minds of the framers of the reports and estimates hitherto prepared as to the extent and cost of the works required, ranging from upwards of 2,000,000*l.* to nearly 11,000,000*l.*, demonstrating that this important question is not yet ripe for solution, and that a hasty decision will impose a frightfully enormous taxation upon the already heavily burdened ratepayers, and that therefore, before any final course be adopted, there should be a complete and comprehensive report upon the whole question, and ample opportunity should be given to the ratepayers to examine and consider the same;" and "that the metropolitan delegates be requested to impress upon the Metropolitan Board of Works the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and to take such steps as they may see fit for the proper representation of the same in Parliament."

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—It has been determined that this festival shall commence on Tuesday, the 7th of September, and extend over four days. Mr. Sterndale Bennett has been appointed the conductor.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of deaths registered in London in the week ending Saturday, May 15, was 1057, which is almost the same as that of the previous week, which was 1056. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1050; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average when the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase, a correction which will make it 1155. The comparison indicates a favourable state of the public health, as showing that the deaths now returned are less by about 100 than the number estimated from former experience at this season.—Last week, the births of 798 boys and 752 girls, in all 1550 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1577.—From the *Registrar General's Weekly Return.*

THE VAULTS OF THE CITY CHURCHES.—Dr. Letheby has presented a report on the state of the vaults of the city churches to the City Sewers Commission. For about two months the Doctor has been engaged, together with Mr. Granger, the Government Inspector, and sometimes with Mr. Haywood, the engineer of the Commission, in examining the condition of twenty-five of these vaults, in which there are not less than 5700 dead bodies in a state of corruption—a number which does not include the burials which have taken place under the aisles of the churches. Poisoning vapours, and a hideous, fetid, treacle-coloured liquid issue forth from the coffins, and penetrate through lead and through stone walls, affecting the worshippers in the church, and even the passengers in the street. The coffins are piled one above another to a great height; and, when the wood has become decayed by age, the lower coffins give way, and the horrible matter is "squashed out," to use the Doctor's appropriate expression, through the fissures. Coffins more than a hundred years old are still in the highest degree offensive. Dr. Letheby and Mr. Granger have been obliged to desist for the present from their investigations, owing to having been made ill by the mephitic vapours they have had to breathe. The latter is suffering from low fever, nausea, and great prostration; the former from an intractable diarrhoea. "The remedy for the evil," says Dr. Letheby, "is to divert the gases from the vaults into a proper channel; and, by conveying them through a shaft at a high level, they may be safely disposed of. This has been done in the case of the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, and, as I hope, with public advantage. A better mode of disposing of the remains is to arrange the coffins on the floor of the vault, and cover them with dry lime, or fresh earth, as has been done in the vaults of Allhallows, London-wall; and, better still, to cover all with a layer of peat charcoal, to the depth of six inches, and to shut off all communication with the interior of the church."

CARDINAL WISEMAN is seriously ill. He is said to have suffered for some time from diabetes—a form of disease looked on as incurable.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTEKAL.—We have been informed that, in recognition of the valuable services



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rendered to the State by the Maharajah of Putteela, the Government have conferred on him a valuable jagheer in the Jhujjur territory. The jagheer is said to be worth 60,000 rupees per annum. Our informant also states that a jagheer worth 40,000 rupees per annum has been bestowed on the Jheen Rajah. This also is in the Jhujjur territory.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

INSECTS NEVER GROW.—Many people fancy that a little fly is only little because it is young, and that it will grow up in process of time to be as big as a blue-bottle. Now, this idea is entirely wrong; for when an insect has once attained to its winged state, it grows no more. All the growing, and most part of the eating, is done in its previous state of life; and, indeed, there are many insects, such as the silkworm moth, which do not eat at all from the time when they assume the chrysalis state to the time when they die.—“Common Objects of the Country,” by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

SIR JOHN INGLIS, K.C.B., is on his way home, the state of his health not permitting him to remain during another hot season at Cawnpore, where he has been in command. He will probably arrive at his father-in-law’s (the Lord Chancellor’s) on the 27th inst.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION OF INDIA.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at St. James’s-hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of instituting a society for establishing in the great towns of India Christian vernacular training institutions, and for supplying, in each of the native languages of India, school-books and other educational works prepared on Christian principles. Resolutions in accordance with these objects were adopted.

MIRACLES CONTRARY TO FRENCH LAW.—A girl, named Savy, of Lourdes, in the Hautes Pyrenees, has created some excitement owing to pretended interviews with the Virgin. The Prefect of the department, however, coming at length to the opinion that she was an imposter, has ordered that all persons who pretend to see visions shall for the future be sent to the hospital at Tarbes and be subjected to medical treatment, and that those who spread “the absurd tales” of heavenly visitations shall be prosecuted for propagating false news.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN THE NEWT.—The tenacity with which these creatures cling to life is quite surprising. Experiments have been tried purposely to see what degree a body could be mutilated, and yet retain life. They have even been frozen up in a solid block of ice, and, after the thawing of their cold prison, revived, and seemed none the worse for it. I may as well mention that none of these experiments were tried by myself, for I am not scientific enough not to care anything for the infliction of pain; but on one occasion I did try an experiment, and, as it turned out, a very cruel one, although it was not intended for an experiment. I was studying the anatomy of the frogs and newts; and having eight or ten fine specimens of the latter creature, determined to take advantage of the opportunity. The first thing was, of course, to kill the creature without injuring its structure, and I thought that the best mode of so doing would be to put it into my poison-bottle. This was a large glass jar filled with spirits of wine, in which was held corrosive sublimate in solution. This mixture generally killed the larger insects immediately, and seemed just the thing for the newts. So they were put into the jar—but then there was a scene I will not describe, which I trust never to see again, and of which I do not even like to think. Suffice it to say, that nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed before these miserable creatures died, though in their mercy I kept them pressed below the surface.—*Common Objects of the Country*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 22nd.

LAST NIGHT’S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Earl of LUCAN gave notice that, on the consideration of the Commons’ reasons for disagreeing with the Lords’ amendments to the Oaths Bill, he should move that the House do not concur in those reasons.

THE CAGLIARI.

In reply to the Earl of MINTO, the Earl of MALMSEY stated that an answer had been received from Naples in respect of the demand made for compensation to the engineers of the Cagliari. The demand was not complied with, nor yet absolutely refused. It was “an argumentative reply,” and had only been received within the last two hours.

The House adjourned at half-past six o’clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CLIVE moved that the printer and publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner* be brought to the bar of the House next Friday, for a breach of privilege in accusing him of improper conduct as chairman of a railway committee.—Agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—MR. CARDWELL’S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn to next Friday, Lord PALMERSTON asked if any covering despatch had been received from Lord Canning with

the papers which had been laid before the House that morning. He also asked if the debate on Mr. Cardwell’s motion could be concluded that night.—Mr. DISRAELI said he proposed that the debate should conclude that night. No covering despatch had been received with the papers from Lord Canning. He also stated, in answer to Mr. Labouchere, that no authentic copy of the Proclamation had been received by the Government; and in answer to Mr. Gladstone, that the first intimation the Government received of Lord Canning’s intending to send a letter explanatory of the Proclamation was from Lord Lansdowne publicly in the House of Lords.—Mr. CLAY then rose and made an earnest appeal to Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion, urging that it was inexpedient, after the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, and still more so since the receipt of the papers by the last mail.—Mr. BOWYER also urged the withdrawal.—Mr. CARDWELL declined to withdraw it.—Sir DE LACY EVANS said that the real question relating to Indian policy had never been considered, and he gave notice that after the recess he should move “that, in the opinion of the House, the Proclamation of the Governor-General confiscating the proprietary right in the soil of the landowners of Oude was not equitable in policy nor calculated to promote the pacification of India, and therefore ought not to be carried into effect.”—Mr. DRUMMOND asked Mr. Cardwell if the rumour that he had intended to withdraw his motion was true.—Mr. CARDWELL said it was entirely unfounded.—After a long and desultory discussion, in which Mr. DUNCOMBE and a number of Liberal members took part, urging on Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion, Lord PALMERSTON rose, and said that the papers received that morning, while they established the fact that Lord Canning was still pursuing a policy of clemency, had altered the state of things, inasmuch as they would counteract in India the ill effect of Lord Ellenborough’s despatch; and, as it appeared to be the general wish of the House that the motion should be withdrawn, he should advise that it be done.—Mr. CARDWELL then consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE strongly defended Lord Canning, but intimated that he could not have supported the motion. He urged, however, on the Government to make some declaration of their confidence in the Governor-General.—Mr. DISRAELI said that, as a mere matter of the convenience or safety of the Government, he should not have been inclined to assent to the withdrawal of the motion, which he was prepared to meet, but considering the grave interests involved, and believing that the cessation of the existing party discussion would be for the benefit both of England and India, he would agree to its withdrawal. After some retrospect of the course pursued by the Opposition, he stated that the Government had already signified to Lord Canning that he should have their support.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his satisfaction at the declaration of the Government that they would support Lord Canning, and he also agreed to the withdrawal of the motion.—Mr. BRIGHT expressed a hope that the events which had now occurred would operate as a warning to the Government, and also act on the Liberal party in such a manner as to unite and strengthen them.—The motion for adjourning to next Friday was then agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at eight o’clock.

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The despatches from India to which reference was made in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday evening were published yesterday. The first is a letter from George Couper, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India. It states that the Chief Commissioner “is of opinion that the landlords [of Oude] were most unjustly treated under our settlement operations”; that, consequently, they should be considered, not as rebels, but as “honourable enemies”; that, if their lands are restored, they will at once aid us in restoring order; but that, “if their life and freedom from imprisonment only be offered, they will resist,” and a guerrilla war will be begun which will involve the loss of thousands of Europeans. Mr. Edmonstone, in conveying the reply of the Governor-General, says:—“The Governor-General entirely agrees with you in viewing the talookdars and landholders of Oude in a very different light from that in which rebels in our old provinces are to be regarded. The people of Oude had been subjects of the British Government for little more than one year when the mutinies broke out; they had become so by no act of their own. By the introduction of our rule, many of the chiefs had suffered a loss of property, and all had experienced a diminution of the importance and arbitrary power which they had hitherto enjoyed; and it is no marvel that those amongst them who had thus been losers should, when they saw our authority dissolved, hasten to shake off their new allegiance. The Governor-General views these circumstances as a palliation of acts of rebellion, even where hostility has been most active and systematic. Accordingly, punishment by death or imprisonment is at once put aside by the proclamation in the case of all who shall submit themselves to the Government, and who are not murderers; and, whilst confis-

cation of proprietary rights in the land is declared to be the general penalty, the means of obtaining more or less of exemption from it, and of establishing a claim to restitution of rights have been pointed out, and are within the reach of all without injury to their honour. Nothing more is required for this than that they should promptly tender their adhesion, and help to maintain peace and order . . . That unjust decisions were come to by some of our local officers in investigating and judging the titles of the landholders is, the Governor-General fears, too true; but the proper way of rectifying such injustice is a re-hearing where complaint is made. This, you are aware, is the course which the Governor-General is prepared to adopt, and to carry out in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. It is a very different one from proclaiming that indiscriminate restitution of all their ancient possessions is at once to be yielded to the landholders. That the hostility of the talookdars of Oude who have been most active against the British Government has been provoked, or is excused, by the injustice with which they have been treated, would seem to be your opinion. But I am to observe that there are some facts which deserve to be weighed before pronouncing that this is the case.” Several of these facts are then mentioned, and the letter concludes with the remark that the Governor-General cannot with justice be equally lenient to all.

THE CONTINENT.

The French Senate closed its session on Wednesday. The Mediterranean squadron has left Toulon harbour for some unknown destination, supposed to be the Adriatic. The ships of the line Ulm, Donauwerth, Arcole, Prince Jerome, and La Bretagne; the screw frigate Isly, and the war frigates Impérieuse, Griffon, and Salamander, form part of the squadron.

A telegram received in Paris states that the Bedouins of Damascus have stopped and robbed a caravan of pilgrims going to Mecca, and have obtained an immense booty.

Rumour states that there is a ministerial crisis in Turkey, and that the Grand Vizier is on the point of resigning.

The Prince Regent opened the session of the Norwegian Storthing at Christiania on the 14th inst.

The *Indépendante* of Turin, of May 16th, states that Count Cavour is preparing an *ultimatum* in reply to Commander Caraffa’s last communication. “It will, perhaps,” says this journal, “be after the refusal of this *ultimatum* that recourse will be had to the arbitration of the European Powers.”

LIMERICK ELECTION.—Mr. Ball, the Palmerstonian candidate for Limerick, has withdrawn, and Mr. Spaight, the Ministerialist, will have a walk over.

THE QUEEN.—The *Court Journal* is “able to mention, on an authority which admits of no doubt, that her Majesty is once more in that condition which gives us fair hopes that before the end of the year there will be an increase to the Royal family.”

Open Council.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgments sharpened. If, then, is be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON

THE STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In reference to the “Stamp Duty on Drafts Bill,” just passed by the House of Lords, some anxiety has been expressed by the managers of certain savings banks in correspondence with this institute, as to whether drafts drawn on their treasurers for the benefit of depositors would be liable to the duty.

I was therefore directed to submit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, as it is a custom in numerous savings banks (for the prevention of fraud) to pay every withdrawing depositor by a cheque upon the treasurer of the bank, such cheques ought to be exempted from the operation of the proposed stamp, and I have now the satisfaction to subjoin, for the information of such of your readers as may be interested in the matter, the following reply from Mr. Ryan:

“The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to acquaint you that the drafts drawn by the managers of savings banks on their treasurers will not be liable to stamp duty, as they come within the provisions of the 44th section of the Act 9 Geo. IV., cap. 92.”

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. BRAABROOK,

Corresponding Secretary.

Friendly Societies’ Institute, 4, Trafalgar-square.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—**DE ARNOLD**

WHAT IS THE BROADEST BASIS OF A LIBERAL MINISTRY?

EVER intent on the restoration of certain favourite leaders, the *Times*, a little after date, moralizes a funeral oration on the late PALMERSTON Government, its deficiencies and shortcomings, with a view to adumbrate the enlarging hopes for that political phoenix the next Palmerstonian Administration in its regenerate condition. It is careful to tell us that the last Cabinet was born of a cross between two misfortunes, the ABERDEEN misfortune and the DERBY-DISRAELI misfortune, PALMERSTON being in possession of the remnant of the old Whigs, whom in politeness he could not turn out.

"A Ministry formed in such a manner," it says, "was, of course, deficient in ability, largeness of view, and even popular sympathy. The only wonder is that it did so well. The majority of the Cabinet were mediocrities. They were neither the best of the old men, nor had they any new men mixed with them. Some of them were wanting in capacity; one or two who had capacity were destitute of application. The Chancellor was notoriously one of the weakest men who ever held the Great Seal, and, with the greatest opportunities that ever a Law Reformer possessed, did nothing for four years, and would have done nothing till the end, had not the Premier and the Attorney-General taken matters in hand. Men like Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Baines, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Lord Clanricarde, each for very different reasons, certainly added no strength to the Cabinet. Lord Panmure, with much pretension to liberality, was ever ready to lend an ear to the reactionists of the military clique, and, had he remained in office and escaped the vigilance of Parliament and the press, would probably have undone most that has been effected of late for improving and popularizing the service. As a general rule, the Ministers were of the old class of placemen, and had been so long in office as to be incurably afflicted with the disease common to the race. A morbid antipathy to every suggestion of Parliament and every impulse of the public is generated by the atmosphere of the public offices, and the old Whigs were possessed with it beyond the power of reason or ridicule or invective to cure."

"But," the *Times* goes on to say, "it is now time to look to the future. That the country must have a stable Government, a Government with a policy, and that support which a policy ensures, is becoming sufficiently obvious. Every day will bring the Liberal party of all sections more and more to the same conclusion. Do people consider how narrowly we have escaped six months of recess under Lord Ellenborough? Are they prepared to see Parliament quietly prorogued, and the country, with Asia in a flame, surrendered to the care of the authors of the Secret Despatch? The time will soon come for the construction of a Liberal Ministry on the broadest basis."

What we want, however, is not a broad-based Cabinet only, but a strong Government. On the second night of the debate on Mr. CARDWELL's resolution, Mr. ROEBUCK wound up his defence of Lord DENBY's Government by expounding a new political doctrine, which, from its speciousness, may find a too ready acceptance out of the walls of Parliament.

"Sir," he said, addressing the Speaker, "I believe that good government, that the happiness of the people, that the advance of liberal measures, which we all desire, are more to be obtained from that weak Government—(pointing to the Treasury bench)—than from the

strong insolence of this"—(pointing to the front Opposition bench). I have seen, Sir, both, I have tried them both, and I am sure that we are farther advanced in a course of improvement and liberty than we should have been under the guidance of the noble Lord (Lord PALMERSTON). If we seek simple honesty—if we want justice for the people of England—if we seek the happiness of the people of England, and good government for England, we shall give a decided negative to the resolution of the right honourable gentleman the member for Oxford."

That is, to overthrow a weak Government and to replace it by a strong one, to displace a Government without principle by a Government that must defer to principle—to remove from power a Government that acts only under compulsion, for a Government of free action. This is to bring the march of political improvement to a dead stop.

Now we do not hesitate to say that Mr. ROEBUCK's conclusion is entirely fallacious, drawn as it is from the assumption that a strong Government at the present time must of necessity have Lord PALMERSTON at its head. Lord PALMERSTON may, indeed, return to office, but his shortcomings will be in no way consequent upon his strength. If he should return to power with nearly the same Cabinet as that which formed his late Ministry, he would not form a strong Government, because it would not be led by the natural leader of the Liberal party. But just now it is not at all a question of strong or of weak Government, but of a Government that shall fitly represent the country. It is no more proper for a great nation to wait upon the powerlessness of one Government, than it is for that country to bear an insolent and tyrannous opposition to its will and to its wants. The first and last requirement of the present time is a *direct* Administration, a Government whose strength would lie in the completeness of its accordance with the wants and wishes of the country, and in its utter independence of party. We want a Government organized upon a basis infinitely wider than that upon which our Governments are at present organized; we want a Minister whose foreign policy would be as open and honest as the dealings of a high gentleman—a policy of non-interference with the internal arrangements of other countries, but offering moral support to all peoples moving towards social and political freedom; whose domestic policy would tend constantly to reform, and to the development of the people's power of self-government. Such a Government would draw strength from the only source that can give stability to a Government—the healthy support of the governed.

Cabinets have hitherto sought for strength in quite another direction,—in a mere majority within Parliament—a support that carries with it the elements of instability. In the present condition of the franchise, the representative Chamber represents only a minority of the people, amidst whom are constantly developing new political influences, and therefore naturally tending to a readjustment of the representative system. Out of doors there is a constant move to abolish a state of things under which it is in the power of a certain rich few to arrange, more or less completely, before a general election, the composition of the House of Commons. The Minister who relies at present upon his accord with the feeling "out of doors," can command the majority in Parliament. But misled by the *immediate* effect of that power, relying upon his majority in Parliament, he disregards public opinion, his majority falls away; and he again illustrates for the hundredth time the fact, that the Ministry which must be fully and permanently successful in our day must possess a foundation broader than that of a mere majority within the walls of Parliament.

A Minister at the head of a Cabinet formed upon the basis we have indicated would rarely, if ever, break down in the possession of apparent strength; for his policy would be to represent, before all else, the power, the life, and the ideas of the country itself. The first duty of such a Cabinet would be to enlarge the basis of the House of Commons, which, under the present franchise, evidently rests upon an insufficient basis. The new Cabinet, then, must, by its measures and men, be such as would command a majority of the House of Commons, after its next reform—it must, without waiting for that period, represent the unenfranchised as well as the enfranchised classes. A Government so constituted and so supported would be "strong" in the only way in which strength is either desirable or attainable; and it is only to such a Government that the country will be content to look for the progress which Mr. ROEBUCK tells us to seek from none but a weak Government, moving upon compulsion, like that of Lord DENBY.

Looking around for the means to get out of the present into the future, we must recognize the position and "claims" of chiefs of the party now representing, however inadequately, the liberal opinions of the country; and the question suggests itself,—would Lord PALMERSTON head a Cabinet such as the country demands? Again, we must ask, has Lord JOHN RUSSELL the command of men to form the complement of such a Cabinet? We confess that we are not prepared with a list of the twelve or thirteen men required; but we believe that we have stated the grand political necessity of the day.

OUR POSITION IN INDIA.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL has entered upon his third campaign against the Indian rebels. With a force consisting of less than ten thousand Europeans, accompanied by a siege train, he has marched from Oude and penetrated the Rohilla country, where, if the enemy contest the ground with real Pagan vigour, the opposition will be serious. Unless they retire, his first encounter with them will probably be a little to the north of Futtelghur, beyond which the country is entirely in their possession. At that healthy and commanding station, however, Brigadier Seaton, with his slight force, formed the vanguard of the British army, and, in the first week of April, attacked and defeated two thousand five hundred of the insurgents. Thus, the way is open to the Commander-in-Chief as far as Furruckabad, ninety-five miles to the north-west of Lucknow. A few days' march would bring him to Bareilly, where the Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Futtelghur, the Khan Bahadoor, and other rebellious chiefs were reported to have concentrated their resources, awaiting an attack from the south-east. It may be inferred that Sir Colin Campbell had informed himself of their strength, and of any works they had raised for the defence of the town; but it is probable that the enemy, persisting in the Fabian tactics which have been so disappointing to the British commanders, will not make a decided stand at any point where they can be brought into full action to suffer all the penalties of defeat. The question is therefore important, whether the military line will be so completely closed round Bareilly as to leave no way open for the retreat of an organized army. Brigadier Coke, descending from the head of the Doab at Roorkee, may baffle any movement towards the north-west; and it will be remembered that a flying column still scouring the Delhi districts, so that we may regard the rebels as cut off in that direction. Eastwards they could only march upon the mountains of Nepal, and it is possible that the tactics adopted by the Ghoorkas in retiring within their own frontier have been suggested by the twofold necessity of sheltering themselves from the heat of the plains and of repelling the insurgents, should they attempt to ensconce themselves among the lower Himalayan valleys. At all events, Jung Bahadoor's battalions form an effective rampart east of Bareilly. Upon the south-west, the Rohilla borders are not so thoroughly occupied, the double river line being held only by British positions.



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threatened from both sides by the enemy, and with little prospect of permanent relief for several weeks to come.

The operations of Sir Hugh Rose in Bundelkund, although resulting in the capture of Jhansi and a movement—somewhat ambiguously reported—upon Calpee, have obviously not broken up the enemy's organization, for the escaped Ranee is said to have put himself at the head of a large force, and to have advanced to engage the British brigadier. Should the other battle, we have no doubt but that Sir Hugh Rose will be glad to exchange a campaign of countermarching for an engagement in which he may hope to effect his great object, the complete rout of the rebel army, without wearing out his men by perpetual and almost aimless tracts across an Asiatic territory, with the hot season rapidly coming on. Still, with the population restless, and immense armed multitudes at large, it is futile to hope that Sir Hugh Rose will be enabled, for some weeks, so to co-operate with Sir Colin Campbell as to afford him that assistance which failed when the garrison of Lucknow retreated across the Oude frontier. Brigadier Walpole, however, had marched northwards, and, after the combined attack—by himself, by Brigadier Coke, and by the Commander-in-Chief—upon Bareilly, there will be an army in the field competent to break into columns and to follow up the enemy, so far as the influences of the season will permit.

These speculations, however, must be qualified by the remark, that the general proportion of our force, in relation to that of the rebels, is lamentably small, and we regret that the home Government finds it necessary to reserve the main body of its reinforcements until the end of June. Every commander in India needs urgently to have his hands strengthened—Sir Colin Campbell, Walpole, Seaton, and Coke in Rohilkund, Rose in Bundelkund, Roberts at Kotah, Whitelock on the Chitrakote and Banda road, east of Jhansi and north of Calpee, Lugard at Azimghur, Grant at Fyzabad, Maxwell at Etawah, Evans among the Bheel hills, with the commanders at Allahabad, Benares, and Purnia, and others elsewhere, who, with limited forces, have to deal with a scattered aggregate of at least a hundred thousand men, with the population in many localities sullen, with hostile garrisons in possession of strong though isolated citadels, and with an enemy whose power of locomotion is incalculably superior to that of any European force. It appears a settled point that we have not at our disposal in India the means of putting down the revolt. We may beat the enemy when in collision in the field, but we have virtually a new Mahratta and Pindaree suppression upon our hands. This work, we believe, will never be brought to its completion by the mere application of force; we must reconquer what we have lost, as we originally conquered it, by moral as well as physical influences, by enlisting the sympathies of the people, and holding out inducements to loyalty. Yet there is much to be done, and that is the immediate task in hand, by guns, cavalry, and infantry.

The rebellion, though dislocated and crushed in parts, still disturbs an expanse of country stretching from Azimghur on the Oude borders to a point beyond Kotah in the Rajpoot territories, and from Calpee up the complicated line of road and water communication to Bareilly. A powerful Gwalior force, the great Bareilly concentration, a second concentration at Calpee, the Kotah contingent, the rebels around Fyzabad and Azimghur, and the separate army of Koer Sing, contributing a most formidable total, and apparently supplied in abundance with every necessity of warfare, are contending with infinite art and spirit for possession of the country. Their losses in artillery, stores, and men are undoubtedly severe, but some mysterious agency replenishes their camps, and their fund of money and provisions seems inexhaustible. On the other hand, the British sustain continual losses for which they are not compensated by reinforcements, and which dearly pay for the actual successes obtained. The tale of casualties at Lucknow proves to have been serious, and at Kotah, at Jhansi, in the Satpoota hills, at Azimghur, Fyzabad, and Futtelghur, officers and men have been falling in considerable numbers. To say the truth, our Indian army is wearing away, and the defeats we inflict upon the enemy scarcely correspond to the rate at which we purchase them. No doubt a gradual subsidence of the revolt is visible, and although in some districts its popularity, it may be feared, is increasing, the steady dislodging of the enemy from the fortified places which they have occupied for months must, in course of time, result

in a fixed military tenure on the part of the British Government. But the energies of the rebellion, added to the *vis inertiae* of millions whose apathy may or may not be construed into hostility, have unquestionably deranged the calculations of the Commander-in-Chief. Rose, Roberts, and Whitelock, whose heavy columns were to have swept the insurrection into Oude last March, were still, in the middle of April, acting upon their respective lines with separate campaigns before them. On the other hand, the pacification of Oude was progressing favourably, the capital and its contiguity having been settled. What effect had been produced by Lord Canning's proclamation has yet to be reported. The Indian journals up to the 24th of April were evidently unacquainted with the document, and their remarks up to that date were purely inferential.

The general purport of the intelligence from India would not be unsatisfactory if we were convinced that the necessary exertions would be made at home at the proper time, to strengthen the hands of Sir Colin Campbell, and to arm him with such an amount of force that, while operating without cessation against the rebels, he might encourage the Government to restore, with the least possible delay, the lenient authority of the Civil Courts.

THE CENSURE DEBATE.

If there was faction in the movements which preceded the debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion, there has been still more party bitterness in the debate itself. Scarcely a member of the House of Commons has spoken since Friday week without forcing into his speech matter more or less irrelevant, arising from his consciousness that India was being made the battle-ground of the Conservatives, the Whigs, and the independent Liberals, and from his total or partial acquiescence in the general sentiment. From this charge Lord John Russell must in fairness be excepted. Whatever his motives may be, he has the decency not to betray them. We wish the same could be said of Mr. Bright. Earnest in purpose and pure in his political morality, Mr. Bright appeared, nevertheless, to act in some degree under the influence of strong and almost vindictive personal considerations, and his attack upon Lord John Russell was not less unjustifiable than his appeal to the most factious instincts and interests of the Liberal party. Those who stand highest in Parliament have, at this crisis, descended from their superior level to fight with vulgar weapons, and from both the Opposition and Treasury benches clouds of sarcasms and invectives have arisen, eclipsing India, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Canning. We see in this only an additional proof of the difficulty which must meet any attempt to govern the British Indian Empire through the direct agency of the House of Commons, and of the improbability that any actual legislation, transferring the power of the Company to the Crown, will take place before next year. It must be conceded that much of the embarrassment arises from the false positions occupied by political parties. The Conservatives are in office at the head of a minority, and to keep them in necessitates an artificial and unnatural strain upon the independent benches, the plea being that the Whigs must be starved into a surrender. This has been the ground of nearly all the apologies set forth by the liberal opponents of Mr. Cardwell's resolution, and it has been made free use of by the Government section. Now, we are no partisans of Lord Palmerston. When he left office we hoped not soon to see him again in a ministerial capacity; but we must protest against setting up any individual as a bugbear to frighten members of Parliament from an honest vote. It would have been more creditable to the House of Commons had it refrained from so many demonstrations of personal feeling.

With all this party spirit there has been a confusion of parties. The old family Whigs have reconciled their Montagu and Capulet; but, simultaneously, the 'friends and followers' of Sir Robert Peel have had their schism. Sir James Graham takes one side, Mr. Cardwell another; Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Gladstone are believed to have held opposite opinions, and the chief of the connexion, Lord Aberdeenshire, has held aloof from the question altogether. Thus, while the Whigs are once more amalgamating, the Peelites are rent into sections. But this is not the only schism. The independent Liberals who, last week, cohered for a moment, are galloping abroad like the six horses which tore Damien to pieces, and, between them, they are likely to inflict the

same mutilation upon the cause they are supposed to represent. The metropolitan members moved in one direction, the midland in another, and the representatives of scattered boroughs were each like the pig in the fable—running to and fro so fast that he could not be counted. If the truth must be said, the explanation of this anarchy is a reproach upon the Legislature. In point of fact, that political body has few or no opinions of any kind on Indian subjects. With perhaps five or six exceptions—including the heads of parties on both sides, and Mr. Bright—no one appears to have a clear idea of the scope or influence of Lord Canning's Proclamation, of British policy generally in Oude, or of the course in future to be pursued. Reduced to its literal meaning, the doubt has been whether it is not too soon to turn out Lord Derby's Government, whether the Whigs have been punished enough, whether, if a new ministry were formed, its leaders would repent them of the error of their ways, and turn from the exclusiveness of which Mr. Headlam had complained. Some Liberals have been convinced that the time has not yet come for a change; others, that three months in opposition having reunited Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, the iron is hot and should be struck; but who have asked themselves whether, apart from these questions, the treatment of Lord Canning has been just in a private, or politic in a public sense? Yet this was the only point at issue. We have a vast Indian empire to maintain, and the problem submitted by Mr. Cardwell was one to be solved by opinion, and not by passion. Passion, however, is at the head of the forces, and the victory—had any victory been gained—would have been one of selfishness, which enlisted in its favour all the honest sincerity on either side.

The immorality of faction appears to have rooted itself in the new House of Commons, and much of the evil may be imputed to the spirit with which the candidates went to the hustings at the last general election. The issue then raised in the country was personal, as is the issue now raised in Parliament; and for much of that personality, vivifying every motive of the Legislature, Lord Palmerston and his friends are responsible. They did their worst when they appealed to the country, and the late political storm in Westminster was of their own creation. Inconvenient as another general election would at this moment have been, it might have had its good results if an effort could have been made with zeal and integrity, by those who influence public opinion, to secure the return of as many candidates as possible upon purely political grounds, irrespective of all personal pretensions or party views whatever.

A DUEL UNDER THE EMPIRE.

EVERY one has noticed, more or less, the gradually increasing importance assumed by the French army since the Coup d'Etat; but no one has been surprised. Indeed, it is rather worthy of remark that the Praetorians have been so cautious and so slow in their advances. The present regime was established in pursuance of a compact with them. Various prices were paid, from half a million francs down to a bottle of champagne and a sandwich; but, of course, officers and men had "expectations," and, to their credit be it said, they have not urged their claims unreasonably.

However, we have now come to a period when the military element threatens to assume insolent proportions. Already there is a General, Minister of the Interior; there are military ambassadors and military prefects; we have had military addresses nearly leading to a collision between France and England; and people still talk vaguely of the possibility of a declaration of war taking place by military acclamation.

All this has had a very natural result. The soldiery have become more insolent and reckless; and civilians have begun to look upon them with increased dislike and jealousy. The anecdote of M. de Talleyrand has been often recalled with pleasure. "We call *pékin* whoever is not military," said an officer to him. "And we call military whoever is not civil," was the reply.

Several recent incidents have laid bare the profound demoralization of the army. The murders of Captain Doineau, considered to be so much in accordance with the spirit of the army that a free pardon was exacted from the Emperor; the cowardly assassination of a comrade by M. de Merey, also condemned to death, and now expecting his grace. The other day, an officer happening to learn

that a Creole lady with whom he was in correspondence was surpassingly beautiful, invited her from Spain to act as his mistress, promising to adopt her son as a reward. On her arrival, he found her to be hideous, and kicked her into the streets. Being left utterly helpless in a strange country, she committed suicide. All these circumstances have been freely commented on. For a long time the presence of a soldier in any society has been considered a disgrace.

This feeling was expressed in a very light and easy and general manner some weeks ago in the *Figaro*, by M. de Pène, under the signature of "Nemo." He jeered at the eternal sub-lieutenant who was always tearing ladies' dresses with his spurs in the saloons of Paris. The joke was not new. It had been made by M. Scribe.

Déchirez leurs tendres coeurs,
Mais ne déchirez pas leurs robes.

But that was in other times. In this Praetorian period thirty or forty officers took offence at once, and the most insulting letters poured upon Nemo. To one of these he replied publicly. The consequences are now known. He was under the necessity of accepting a challenge, and went to the Wood of Vezinet to fight. The unfortunate man did not know, however, that he was engaged in a duel à la martingale. It was resolved to kill or disable him. Forty or fifty furious officers were ready in the neighbourhood to take up the quarrel. They had not time to come up, however, soon enough after M. de Pène wounded his adversary. That adversary's second, a notorious drinker of absinthe, Hyène by name, advanced towards him as he stood breathless, insulted and struck him in the face. A new conflict was necessary. It now came on as it was commenced, in the most irregular manner. Hyène, who had been a fencing-master in his day, ran his opponent through the body, and not satisfied with that, as he span round, again transfix him through and through. What were the seconds about? They suffered this murder to be committed.

In a civilized country Hyène would be hanged, and all other parties present sent to the galleys. In France it is difficult to say what will be the result of the trial that is to take place. Will the jury of Versailles dare to take up the cause of the civilians against the brutal violence of the soldiery? Some say they will be overawed. Meanwhile the bourgeoisie, by its conduct, does not countenance this view. In France there is an absence of what is called civil courage, but there is no absence of personal audacity. The black coat, too, has shown that it knows how to fight. Great prudence will be required to prevent the skirmish between the civil and military which has begun from leading to the most serious consequences.

There is a point of view which seems to be neglected by those who make comments on this deplorable incident—we allude to its bearings on the liberty of the press. French journalism is surely sufficiently gagged by the laws and the police. Every week almost we hear of fresh prosecutions and suppressions of journals. The *Revue du Nord*, a literary organ, was put down the other day for making some remarks on political economy. Yet here we have a new kind of censorship established. All the idle, dissolute officers of the French army set themselves up as judges of what may or may not be published. In the article of M. de Pène there was no allusion to an individual. The sting was in the consciousness of the army, that its arrogance has at last become insupportable to well-bred society. Perhaps the sub-lieutenants in question had pursued a less conquering career this season than usual. Their conversation is never remarkable for its quality. The ladies may be tired of it. Besides, Paris beauties have husbands and brothers like other women, and cannot fail to be influenced by the *ton* which has now become almost universal. Swords and spurs are at a discount. This may account for a good deal of bitterness. No sub-lieutenant is capable of answering a witty attack: he therefore retorts with cold steel. Literary men are accordingly placed in this dilemma: they must fight, or they must lay down the pen. Most of them seem ready to fight against this new attack on the press; and we doubt much whether they will not carry the day. Meanwhile, it is reported that there is an unusual affluence of writers to the various salles d'armes of Paris. No one feels certain of not having an affair. The action of the Government in such a case must be limited. It is afraid to show partiality to one side or the other. It is a great charge for a military despotism to have une armée qui s'enfuit.

A CONGREGATION OF VAPOURS.

COMPLAINTS are sometimes made of the few worshippers in City churches—but this is because the pew-openers do not count a part of the congregation. The City bankers do not come in from their country villas—but the dead come from their graves. There are, it is calculated, about "sixteen thousand corpses beneath the pews occupied in the City churches by Sunday congregations." The vaults are so badly secured that the dead burst their caskets and join the congregation. How? not to the sight? Very nearly so, but at least to the smell. "It is generally noticed at night when the church is lighted up with gas, and the warm rarefied air rises out of the church and draws from the graves and vaults the mephitic gases, which have accumulated during the week." What an idea to preside over evening prayer? the gases from the corpses of old parishioners stealing out to the accustomed pew, hovering over the old prayer-book, perhaps coming with a kind of memory, making sick and faint to the orphan daughter, or the bereft widow. "Here is fine revolution, an we had the trick to see it?" a City vampire coming from the grave to stifle his own children. But fancies and fictions are pale beside the simple fact told by Dr. Letheby, in his Sanitary Report, published this week:—

"In some cases the effluvia from the vaults is most offensive, for although it is the general practice to confine the body in a lead coffin, yet the metal gives way after a longer or a shorter time, and there oozes out a dark treacle-like liquid, which stinks abominably, and which is, I believe, a most deadly poison. I have seen this escaping from a lead coffin that had been deposited in the vault for more than a hundred years—so that there is no saying for how long a time the mischief of decay and slow corruption may be carried on."

A hundred years! Poisoned by a great-grandfather, to whose portrait in the dress of the period we look with veneration! In one of her pleasing letters, Miss Anna Seward (a blue-stocking of the last century, whose name all our readers may not have heard) gives a story of the plague renewed in a country village by digging up clothes over a hundred years buried in a plague graveyard: so immortal are some essences of poison. But the City congregations have only themselves to blame.

"In many cases the vaults are entered by imperfectly closed traps or doors from the general area of the church, and the vaults are either not ventilated at all, or they are ventilated into the public way, so that there streams out incessantly a poisonous vapour."

In most cases,

"Precaution is taken to shut in the vapours by means of stone and cement; but so powerful in its action is the diffusive law of gases, that, with all our precautions of wood, and lead, and stone, the vapours will find an outlet, and will mix with the surrounding atmosphere. The remedy, therefore, for the evil is to divert the gases from the vaults into a proper channel, and by conveying them through shaft to a high level they may be safely disposed of."

We have neglected the dead, and they have made a terrible retaliation. May we not in imagination trace the dust of an energetic vestryman until we find it stifling a churchwarden?

THE VACANT GARTER.

THE spirit of chivalry is not dead but only dormant, and dormant only amongst us at home. If, indeed, we were to look only to the centres of civilization, Paris and London, the two great eyes of the intellectual world, we might be inclined to think that chivalry was dead and buried—that it had become an antiquity, a tradition—a memory as antiquated as the Lord Mayor's Show, and almost as foolish. A gentleman no longer wears a sword, and one consequence is, that in assemblies where gentlemen meet, language is used, taunts are uttered, which would, in better days, have been kept in check. Good taste can always restrain the real gentleman; but now that society has adopted a general uniform without the sword, there is no distinction between the gentleman and the bully. The sword is left entirely to the soldier, which in England means either a man of high birth who can purchase rank in the army, or a professional man who is liable to be sent abroad in order to serve as police for colonies. In France the soldier has become a caste, and so completely has the spirit of chivalry died out there under the fatal breath of despotism, that forty soldiers can form a conspiracy to fight successive duels with one man until he shall be killed. His faithful quittance in the first battle, his apology, his bravery, his manly candour, go for no-

thing. In England, we say a gentleman and officer; in France, the phrase has been translated an officer and a butcher.

France and England have adopted widely different forms of the anti-chivalric—France the brutal, England the effeminate. In France, the soldier, who is pampered with wines, trained to run, drilled to trample on his own country, takes the brutal form of the anti-chivalric. In England, the march of intellect has put down our national sports. The police forbid boxing in the streets, or elsewhere in public. If men still go to look at horse-races, it is no longer to see the finest types of horseflesh trying the wind of the men that ride them, but it is to see swindling bets settled in a few seconds by gallows-trained to run short distances, the very men who go down to witness the sport wearing veils against the sun and dust, as women alone used to do. If we look into the mirror which Art holds up to Nature at the present moment in England, what anti-chivalric forms fill its dull plain!—but how excellent is the truthfulness of the painting. No picture has ever been so crowded by sight-seers as Frith's Epsom Race-course. A policeman is stationed to prevent the picture being destroyed by its admirers. And what is there in it? A crowd, a heap of faces moved by small and superficial emotions;—amusement, the comedy of life; not a particle of interest, not a shadow of feeling.

At every step the anti-chivalric meets us. We come upon it in high places as in low. We go into Parliament and find the authenticated statesmen of the day fighting to maintain the principles of their quondam opponents, because Tories can keep pace only so long as they uphold Liberal principles. We find leading Liberals making the agonized empire of India mere pretext for recovering place. If Mr. Vernon Smith commits the equivocal mistake of suppressing a letter, his censors are more at fault: he stumbles, and then there is a competition to kick him, because he is down. We look for the patriots in Committee-room No. 11, and find that they cannot hold together even to the number of a score, for want of anything like patriotic object, national purpose, or fixed purpose of any kind. The fact is, that each man is thinking of what he can do best for himself, or how he can best display himself. We go to still higher places. The Queen is holding a Chapter of the Garter. Around her stand some old gentlemen who have never drawn a sword, admitting another old gentleman to be one of the order whose motto is *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, because he has been a sharp-tongued partisan, and adds to that chivalrous quality high rank not earned by himself, and great wealth.

Philosophers tell us that the day of chivalry is gone, because the time is passed when the sword decided anything. Oh! blind that they are! Why, at this moment, Europe is governed by the sword, held by men who are death to ideas, who hate the very name of ideas, who will send their police after any single idea, if they hear that one is lurking in the purloins of their capitals. Civilization has not suppressed chivalry, it has shrunk away from it; and by withdrawing nobility and intellect from those who held the sword, it has divorced understanding and heart from the brute strength which rules the world; and that is the result of modern political philosophy. The sword is held by Radetzky or Hyène, while a Gladstone preaches ideas enough to stimulate insurrection, or to lead on a Sardinian—for a British Grand Cross of the Bath to abandon.

But the spirit of chivalry is not dead, it is only abroad. In our own day we see Victor Emmanuel surrounded by great powers, abandoned by great powers, and not quailing for an instant. We see a Camillo Cavour generously proclaiming his predecessor, Massimo d'Aeglio, whose ideas he has adopted and so magnificently carried forth. We see a James Outram, waiving his rank, serving under Havelock and afterwards, when he has received his command, forgetting his own exploits to extol the help which he has had from others. We see a Havelock, marching through hordes of the enemy, braving death, misconstruction, defeat, apparent hopelessness, not only to fulfil the cause of duty, but to prove that hope and effort never leave the heart of a gentleman. And there is the chivalry, too, of womanhood faithful unto death, we see Helène d'Orléans preserving patiently, through a whole life, the mission bequeathed to her by her husband; maintaining, single-handed, the dignity of a dynasty unabated for her son: a patrimony which the successful despot could not confiscate. No; the order of the Garter, by which the world should be ruled, is not extinguished,—it is only vacant.



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PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE POOR.

Some people think of "play" only as sport for children, or excusable for men in the intervals of business. But its best meaning, and we suspect the old true meaning, is expressed when we speak of men having "full play for their faculties," "fair play in a fight," or the "full play of the limbs." The fair play of the limbs is as necessary for good health as sufficient food; think, then, of the children of the poor, four or five in one room, in houses without yards, in streets without enclosures, their best playground in some instances a narrow court! To keep these children from play is not as if you kept them from a play at the theatre or any other amusement useful and improving, but not essential. It is to keep their little but growing limbs cramped; it is to commence the bending of the back, the twisting of the limbs, the stunting of the stature, the narrowing of the chest. If men were all clear-sighted physicians, and could actually see what is going on in the small bodies we cramp into stifling rooms, could see how each hour of forced inaction, of bad air, is slowly telling on the vital powers and life-bearing organs, they might be shocked to see that "yonder foul murder's done," slowly but surely.

The interposition of this topic this week by Mr. Slaney in the House between two rounds of the faction fight seems as strange as if a Belgian farmer sowed his seed after Ligny, and before Waterloo. Yet the seeds sown on the morrow of Ligny grew up into golden corn, and were made into wholesome bread, when the army of Napoleon had long been shattered beyond hope. The good done by this new bill for facilitating playgrounds for poor children, may live in fresh cheeks and well-made limbs, when Mr. Cardwell's resolution will be a very pretty piece of very old Parliamentary gossip. Though London is closely covered with houses, yet there are spaces that would serve for playgrounds. The parks are to our mind much too jealously kept; grass was certainly made to be seen, but the feeling of the turf beneath the feet is also pleasant, and should not be suggested as improper by so many iron railings. We have the ladies' mile in Rotten-row, an excellent institution, where London beauties gather afresh the roses they lose in late hours; but why not have children's acres in each park, where with some kind watching the children of poor parents who cannot pay for a nursery maid might leave their children to play together for a few hours? We have nurseries for young trees in our parks; why not organize out-of-door nurseries for children? If you pass through the mean streets of a poor neighbourhood each house has its one or two or three children, shut up in their own dwelling, listless enough, pale enough. Could we go from house to house, and collect them all, say from twelve to four, and send them, a regiment of infants, to some green and pleasant enclosure in summer, or some small Crystal Palace in winter, what hundreds of happy little hearts you might make, what a harvest of rosebuds you might find on their pale cheeks after a month of such play! This thing is done once a year or so now, when some kind folks take them to Sydenham; it should be done every day. It would cost little or nothing, and the good it would do in many ways would be very great, for instance, inducing some lazy parents for very shame to dress their children neatly, besides the solid advantage of giving to our future citizens a fair chance of growing up strong men and healthy women. But we are almost ashamed to say, amidst these politico-economical reasons, that our first and chief thought about it is, that it would make the children themselves so happy.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

II.

The causes of the excessive mortality in the troops both at home and abroad which were assigned by the various witnesses before the Commission, are arranged under the four heads of:—1. Night duty. 2. Want of exercise and suitable employment. 3. Intemperate and debauched habits among the soldiers. 4. Crowding and insufficient ventilation, and nuisances arising from latrines and defective sewerage in barracks.

Examining the evidence upon these points, we find Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, of the Foot Guards, says that, with other causes assisting, the night duty is the most prominent cause of the excessive mortality in that corps. But what does the reader suppose is this terrible night duty to which the stalwart Coldstreamer is exposed?—anything

as bad as the sentry duty at Hongkong, or the Deptford night guard on the banks of the Thames, redolent of the sewers and cesspools of all London, or the night duty on the granite wharfs and piers at Plymouth, where he is blown through and through for two hours by the keen north-easter?—or is it as pestilential as the beat of the London policeman through sinks and dens of Lambeth? No; but this is his cruel lot—every fifth night he is on guard for two hours under the walls of the royal palaces, the Government offices, the Bank of England, the Tower, &c. Nothing very loathsome or stagnant in these localities; the sentry-boxes, as far as we know them, are generally placed in some sheltered nook or other. Well, he is relieved, and retires to the guardroom, where, it is true, the poor fellow is not provided with a feather-bed, but he can sleep, as a soldier should when waiting his guard, on the bunk before a roaring fire for four hours; then he turns out for his last two hours, with which his night work ends for nearly a week. If we are to consider the mere loss of rest, the question really becomes ludicrous. Compare the amount of rest possible to an accoucheur in good practice in London, or to that obtained by Members of Parliament on committee, or railway guards and engineers, or the whole body of naval and seafaring men: it is vastly in favour of the Guardsman. Colonel Lindsay speaks of the men lying down in their watch-coats and perspiring, and then turning out into the cold air; or it may be their coats were wet. There would, no doubt, be a certain amount of exciting cause in all this, but we suspect that if any special influence is to be assigned to the night duty, it will be found to be connected with the condition of the guardroom. As the evidence does not afford any description of a guardroom, we shall supply one. In a word, it is generally a disgusting place, damp and dirty, and confined in dimensions. It is damp, because it is what is called cleaned every morning by upsetting buckets of water on the floor and mopping them up again, and it is only the tremendous fire which the men contrive to keep going pretty much all the year round that keeps the place at all dry or purified. It is nearly always overcrowded at the worst time, that is, at night; for there is frequently the guard and the pickets, and men brought in by them, with any odd prisoners awaiting orders for court-martial—in all numbering from 30 to 40 persons. A certain proportion of the men "brought in" are usually exhibiting all the disgusting effects of drunkenness, and the prisoners are often poor unfortunate deserters, half-starved and filthy, driven to the last extremity of suffering in trying to evade the laws. The clothes of these deserters are sometimes so loathsome and so positively dangerous as a source of disease, that the medical officer has ordered them to be burnt, and the men of the corps have clubbed, one an old jacket and another a pair of trousers or an old shirt, to clothe the man. It is not uncommon for these prisoners to be kept night and day in the guardroom, subsisting on the sixpence a day allowed, with a short daily interval for exercise, for several weeks; and, if we remember rightly, no sort of bed is allowed them till they have been confined in this guardroom for ten days. Such a permitted custom has always appeared to us not only as extreme bad management, but calculated to produce disease amongst healthy men. We can see no reason why the guard should be made to associate with defaulters in this way, so demoralizing to the men. The moment a non-commissioned officer or commissioned officer disgraces himself, he is ordered to his private room and not allowed to associate with any one. There could surely be no difficulty raised against the plan of a separate guardroom, not to call it a cell, for men awaiting their trial. By such an arrangement, the men who are obliged to be in the guardroom, and who are honestly performing their duty, would not be subjected to moral and physical injuries arising from being crammed into a close and disgusting room with a company of drunkards, deserters, and suspects.

Night duty, alleged as a cause of mortality, decidedly breaks down. No doubt there are instances of stations abroad exposed to malaria; when, as at Hongkong for example, the bad effect upon the sentries has been evident; these are exceptional, and have been remedied now by the establishment of a native police for night duty.

A truer source of mortality for the Guards must be sought, as we think, in the fact that they are always in London, and consequently more exposed

to the allurements of town life and the facilities for dissipation, not the least of which, by the way, is the late hours they are allowed to keep, viz. half-past ten at night, being an hour later than other troops are allowed; especially for men who, we are told, "have necessarily a great deal of idle time on their hands." We find in the report that when the Guards were removed from the indulgences of London life to suppress the rebellion in Canada in 1838, their health improved, though probably their duty was harder both day and night; the rates were, in the Line, 16·5 per 1000 per annum, and in the Guards, 14·5 per 1000.

In considering want of exercise and suitable employment as one of the causes alleged in the evidence, we start with the deduction from the general tables of mortality, that occupations requiring much exercise of muscular power, whether in-doors or in the open air, are more favourable to life and health than those requiring less exertion. Comparing the two classes of soldiers, Cavalry and Infantry, the result is in favour of the former, as 13·6 per 1000 is to 17·9 per 1000. The report explains this by the greater amount of exercise taken by the cavalry man in the open air, his grooming and general stable duty, his horse exercise and his drill with the sword, which bring into play a greater variety of muscles; whereas, nothing can be more constrained than the exercise of a foot soldier, and we might add, nothing could be much less adapted for his active duties than the present equipment of the infantry man, except it were that in which he was accoutred for the great Crimean campaign. As walking with a load of from fifty-six to sixty pounds' weight to carry is the principal function of a foot soldier, one would expect that all the stress being upon his feet we should find him with a particularly well-designed pair of shoes. Nothing of the kind; he is placed in a pair of large thick blucher, made of the hardest and most inflexible leather—*instruments of torture*, in fact, on the march—technically called "ammunitioners." Then his pack is strapped on his chest in the way most calculated to chafe his arms and oppress his breathing. In the ranks we find him placed in what is so admirably called "a compact mass;" and so indeed he is, for he is literally wedged in, and such is the pressure in the centre of a rank that careless or weakly men are sometimes actually squeezed out in the process of wheeling. This gives an idea of the sort of exercise the men are made to undergo every day; and the utility of such routine-training of men destined for great bodily exertions is soon shown in the speedy way in which it all becomes upset in a campaign. The only attempt to develop a man's muscular system properly is made upon the recruits for a short time after joining—they get what is called "setting-up drill," which is all very well in its way, but should be carried on throughout a regiment constantly. Above all, as it seems to us, should the soldier, as well as everybody, indeed, be trained in athletic exercises? We cannot sufficiently urge upon the authorities the necessity of carrying out the recommendation of the Commission upon this subject, founded as it is upon the advice and experience of such veterans as Generals Mansell and Lawrence, the Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Lindsay. The Report says: "Of the time that the soldier has to himself he spends a very small portion in exercise out of doors; every encouragement and facility should be given to the soldier to practise athletic and out-of-door games and sports, as necessary both for his physical and moral health. In the French army these considerations are so entirely recognized, and so great is the importance attached to them, that not only are the soldiers made to pass through a certain course of gymnastic exercises, but among the duties prescribed in the instructions for the medical inspectors is that of inquiring into the practice of these exercises in their districts. We are, therefore, inclined to place want of exercise, and especially of that species of exercise which useful labour supplies, and which would brace and develop the chest and frame, among the causes of the sickness and mortality of the infantry soldier.

(To be continued.)

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The *Weekly Register* is authorized to announce that the Rev. Francis Amherst has been nominated to the vacant Roman Catholic see of Northampton. Mr. Amherst is head of the senior branch of the family, from a cadet of which Earl Amherst is descended, and which has always retained the Roman Catholic faith.

CHURCH-RATE DEFEAT.—A church rate has been refused in Trinity parish, Bridgewater, by a large majority.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us defending the word *sensile*, and other barbarisms condemned in our notice of the *North British Review* last week. His defence, in substance, amounts to this: that the greater part of our philosophical vocabulary being of foreign origin, any writer is at liberty to make as many new words as he pleases on the analogy of the old, and that instead of condemning such private tokens as base money, we ought to accept them with thankfulness as sterling coin. We must plead guilty to the ingratitudo and even immodesty he implicitly charges us with. "Is it modest," he singularly enough inquires, "thus to look a gift horse in the mouth?" We are not affected by the delicacy of the appeal, and agree with CHARLES LAMB that if the beast is "a sorry Rosinante, a lean, ill-favoured jade, whom no gentleman could think of setting up in his stables," the proverb which urges its acceptance is a popular fallacy. But it is right that such a powerful reasoner, such a delicate and discerning critic should have the opportunity of speaking for himself, and we therefore give the paragraph containing his remonstrance. "The word *sensile*," he says, "is alone the proper one in speaking of the senses philosophically or scientifically. 'Sensual,' which you supply, is preoccupied by the appetites, and 'sensible,' by the famous common sense of our people; both, you know, not quite synonymous with science or philosophy. So with 'edifying,' 'synthetize,' and many others. Why, in fact, not 'synthetize' as well as 'analyze' or 'criticize'? Besides, in principle, since all our furniture of this higher order is innovation (although no doubt superfluous) upon our Anglo-Saxon stock, are we logical in straining at the gnat of adaptation? Is it modest thus to look a gift horse in the mouth, when the grounds would have, moreover, made the whole gift impossible?" It can be scarcely necessary, so far as the majority of our readers are concerned, to correct the blunders and misconceptions of this passage, but in courtesy to our correspondent we may point out a few. Taking the last part first, our philosophical vocabulary is not an innovation, but an essential element of the language. English has a double root, Teutonic and Latin, the Anglo-Saxon representing the one branch, Norman-French the other, and the words derived from the latter source are as thoroughly English as those belonging to the former. And the philosophical terms thus obtained, so far from being "superfluous," are indispensable. It would be impossible to express the higher abstractions of the intellect without their help. From this double source we have a tongue peculiarly rich and expressive for the purposes both of the philosopher and the poet, and it behoves us to guard the heritage with jealous care. It is the Queen's English, and no new word can pass current unless it bears the royal stamp of recognized necessity, and is issued from some authoritative mint. Our correspondent seems to suppose that we object to the forms in question because they belong to the Latin rather than the Teutonic branch of the language. Not at all. We should object to needless importations or adaptations from the Saxon just as much as from the Latin. We object to them simply because they are not English. If every one were allowed to introduce new terms at will, merely to gratify a personal whim or to meet some imaginary deficiency, the language would soon become hopelessly corrupt. Adopting our correspondent's "principle," and following out his "logical" precedence, any one might sit down and in a short time manufacture a hundred new verbs, such as "analogize," "neologize," "philologize," and the like, all of which, according to him, we ought to receive with thankfulness. With due deference to the opinion of such a competent judge, we respectfully decline to do so. But he is as unfortunate in detail as in principle, the particular word he champions being needless, and the reasons he offers for its introduction erroneous. He intimates that we need *sensile* to express the undisturbed action of the senses, "*sensual*" being preoccupied by the appetites. But this is by no means true. "*Sensual*" is the term appropriated to the appetites, "*sensual*" being wholly free from any such degrading and disabling association. It is, in fact, the precise word that is wanted, standing just midway between "*sensual*" on the one hand and "*sensible*" on the other, the former too much identified with the appetites and the latter with the intellect, to express with philosophical precision the undisturbed action of the senses.

Without pausing to criticize our correspondent's style, or to comment on his eulogium of the Reviewers, which he admires to the point of imitation, we simply repeat our protest against the fabrication of unnecessary words. Proved necessity and authoritative sanction are indispensable to the acceptance of new terms; but in the present case the novelties are needless, and the writer who uses them is unknown.

The influence of an isolated position, or the development of national and individual character, is notorious. In the absence of any standard of comparison we naturally tend to form an overweening opinion of ourselves, to cultivate a spirit not only of self-reliance, but of self-esteem and self-assertion also. Our insular peculiarities as a nation are amongst the common-place of European polite society. The national pride of a true-born Englishman is, however, as nothing compared with the national pride of a genuine Manx. The insular peculiarities of the British nation are exaggerated to the extreme point of cari-

cature in the favoured island of Man. The circular of a society recently formed in the island, and which has fallen into our hands, affords the most decisive, as well as the most amusing proof of this. The very title of the society was in itself a surprise—"The Manx Society for Publication of *National Documents* of the Isle of Man." Our education had been so neglected that we were startled to find an independent nation so near our own borders. As we read on, however, our state of geographical and historical darkness appeared more and more clearly at every line, until at length we wondered where we could have lived to have remained so long in ignorance of the foremost nation of Europe. According to the circular of the society, the isle or kingdom of Man is the most important spot, the central point in interest, dignity, and influence, not only amongst the British Isles, but in Europe—the centre of modern civilization, the very omphalos of the world. Any abstract of ours would but poorly represent the eloquence and learning of the original document. Quotation alone can do justice to the magnificent flourish of trumpets that inaugurates the new society:—

The Chief of "the multitude of Isles," satellites to Great Britain and Ireland, has local peculiarities of the most interesting and important nature. It is an unexhausted field to the Antiquary and the Statesman,—the man of the past and of the future—of conservatism and of progress. Inhabited by an aboriginal tribe of the great Celtic family, with language, institutions, and laws peculiar to itself,—never united to Scotland, Ireland, or England,—to this day a separate realm, independent of the Imperial Parliament, and under its native and aboriginal Legislature,—with a singular relation between its church and state,—having, as Lord Coke says, "such laws the like whereof are not to be found in any other place," so that "if the ancient discipline of the Church were lost," said Chanceller King, "it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man," surely this island has peculiar claims to have the light of Catholic publicity at length cast upon all its documents and peculiarities. It was not in jest merely that Burke, speaking to Dr. Johnson and Boswell about a visit to this Isle, used the famous line of Pope,—"The proper study of mankind is Man."

In plain prose the objects of the society are to collect and preserve all materials for illustrating the history, language, and literature of the island. These objects are really important, and if the society will be content with endeavouring to secure them in the most efficient manner it must do good service both to history and philology. The Manx language is a dialect of the Celtic as yet very imperfectly illustrated. If the society will collect the genuine remains of the dialect still existing in the island, and carefully note its differences as spoken north and south in the island, it will directly help to elucidate an obscure but important branch of British philology, and indirectly throw light on early British history.

We have always thought and said that the most lasting, because the most vital, alliance between two great countries like France and England is the alliance of the brain and heart; of the free thought rather than of the official tape; of the pens rather than the swords. It is ever cheering to note a sign of this rare intellectual brotherhood of two great nations which, foreign to each other in blood, language, laws, and forms of government, are, nevertheless, the twin torch-bearers of civilization. An eminent French critic, writing in the *Siecle* the other day, mentioned, as one of the paradoxes of literary history, the singular fact that "the most French book of the most French epoch," *The Memoirs of the Chevalier de Grammont*, should have been written by an Englishman:

"In our own days," M. Taxile Delord goes on to say, "it is again another Englishman who has just published the most complete and substantial monograph on Montaigne which the author of the *Essays* has yet inspired. In the present instance, it is true, the prodigy is less great, for the work of which we speak is not written in French. Nevertheless, one would suppose it was written by a countryman of ours, from its rare qualities of clearness in the method, choice in the details, and philosophy in the general structure. . . . A veritable university thesis for its science, an excellent historical study, a precious commentary for the philosophical and literary artist, this complete work fills a surprising void in French literature. Let us be resigned to owe it to an Englishman."

Surely this is high praise of an English writer from a French critic; but the many delighted readers of the *Biography of Montaigne the Essayist* will, we ready to believe, heartily endorse a generous and disinterested eulogy.

The reproduction of MOLIÈRE'S *Don Juan* at the Théâtre-Français has been quite an event in the higher literary and dramatic circles in Paris. It has made a stir among all the critics and *esprits forts*. With RISTORI'S *Pédrin*, it has occupied literary conversation in the French capital for some days. M. VICTOR COUSIN is preparing an edition of the play with notes, and he has been observed following the actors with the proofs of his new volume in his hands. As now acted, the play is, we hear, something unique; and RÉGINÉ'S *Sganarelle* especially is spoken of as admirable in conception and in finished and powerful characterization: in all respects worthy of the reputation of the accomplished artist whose zeal and intelligence an actor and Professor, while equally conspicuous in the theatre and the Conservatoire, and whose excellent qualities of head and heart endear him to all who have the happiness of his acquaintance in public life.

COUNTRY LIFE IN PIEDMONT.

Country Life in Piedmont. By Antonio Gallenga, Author of "History of Piedmont." Chapman and Hall.

It is seldom that a book like this comes from an Italian pen. It contains not a page of rhapsody. M. Gallenga thinks he is performing a good work in delivering to his countrymen a lecture full of severity and sarcasm. De-



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scriptions of cottages and fields, roads and pastures, valleys and village gardens and forest seclusions, justify it is true, the title of the volume; but the writer has an intention beyond that of celebrating landscapes and rural manners. His varied and amusing letters, therefore, abound in reflection upon Piedmontese society, and upon that of Italy in general, though M. Gallenga does not inform us how far his personal experience has spread. With excusable partiality he represents the Piedmontese as the type of the Italians, the hardiest and the bravest of the race—a statement which Venice, Rome, and Milan may well deny, and which Novara will not sanction, although the Tohernaya wiped out the stain of that inglorious engagement—and he attributes this superiority, in part, to the quality of the food eaten upon the sub-Alpine plain, and even by the mountaineers. But he depicts this noble being as morally degenerate, and, among other philosophical explanations, introduces an invective against tobacco. The practice of smoking, in M. Gallenga's eyes, is a vice, almost a crime, and we must say that his argument is somewhat weakened by the obvious violence of his prejudices. He appears to entertain the strongest possible personal views, and when the name of any public man occurs it is sure to be accompanied by qualifying language of no ambiguous character. Thus, though the preface promises a total absence of political allusion, such allusions are not wanting, and "the rabid opposition" in the Turin Chambers is freely, if censoriously, denounced.

By M. Gallenga's inadvertencies, however, we must not be led to treat this book from a political point of view. It is chiefly a picture of Piedmontese provincial life, the author's observation radiating generally from Castellamonte, about twenty-two miles from the capital, though he occasionally digresses to describe the social fashions of his metropolis. Gossiping cleverly, and with little reserve, he catalogues the sins of the people, and sums up to a very heavy total. They have a coarse contempt, in the first place, for the beauties of nature. Their houses are dingy and tawdry. They waste their land in the formation of broad and bad roads. They smoke and expectorate like New Englanders. They eat trash, though not to such an extent as the Lombard or the Neapolitan. They have a poor literature, and appreciate no other. They are a worn-out nation. And yet, M. Gallenga says, there is no slight poetry in the humbler and more homely life of Piedmont. The inhabitants of the country are hospitable, simple, and modest. "There is harmony, loveliness of affection, such as is utterly unknown in proud England." Much that is said concerning the immorality of Italian women is false, he affirms, or applies only to the countesses and duchesses who paint the lily and gild the gold of nature at the Grand Ducal Court of Florence, or to "the scarlet adventuresses of Papal Rome." The middle and lower ranks of Northern Italy are pastoral in their chastity. But why not be externally clean without as well as pure within? A country hostelry in Piedmont, M. Gallenga complains, is the paradise of dirt and disorder, grease, noise, and tobacco. In winter, the land is visited by a fierce cold season, and the people are so improvident that they are burning up all their fuel, hewing the forests from their mountains, leaving their plains naked, and carrying on that woodman's ravage which has desolated the central parts of Spain, robbed of their ancient fertility the hills of the Peloponnesus, reduced "the forest of Carmel" to a jungle, and rendered M. Laplace anxious for the future of France, and the Marquis de Custine for that of Russia. M. Gallenga does not exaggerate when he points to the reckless and improvident destruction of Piedmontese forests with reprobation and alarm. At the same time, he represents the agriculture of the country to be at a very low ebb, scarcely one-sixth so productive as that of England. Taking the whole territory together it produces only two-thirds of the bread requisite for the sustenance of its population, which is in an inverted ratio to the fertility of the soil. For, while the broad arable plains are almost a blank, dotted at wide distances with closely-built towns and villages, and rare straggling farm-houses, the hill-sides and the valleys up the bleakest cliffs and crags are crowded with human habitations. It is in the level lands that agriculture is deficient and clumsy, the population being scanty, and still clinging to the national habit which induced the husbandmen generally, and the landowners always, to live away from the plains. M. Gallenga's chapters in connexion with this subject, as well as those on labour, on the Piedmontese proprietary system, on water and irrigation, on woods and woodmen, are of curious interest. From these topics he turns to manufacturing industry, especially to spinning and weaving, processes carried on in almost every Piedmontese valley and village. "Beyond the mere spinning, however, the Italians have made as yet but little progress." Suggesting an improvement and development of the manufacture, and enumerating the natural facilities enjoyed by Piedmont, M. Gallenga adds, "I have heard intelligent manufacturers in England state that the advantage which the cheapness of water power has over industry carried on by means of steam-engines is almost counterbalanced by the difficulty and expense of carriage inseparable from the mountainous districts in which water power abounds; but in Piedmont this difficulty is already, to a great extent, and may be eventually altogether, overcome. Every valley in Piedmont opens upon a plain as level and smooth as a billiard-table."

We are glad to observe that M. Gallenga has much to say in praise of the working classes throughout Italy, for although from a writer so absolutely prejudiced and so addicted to generalize, any statement must be received with caution, there is enough in his volume to show that he has studied to good purpose the character and manners at least of the Piedmontese. In his chapter on their domestic economy many details are collected which will probably be new to most English readers. Here again is an excess of vituperation against the smokers, but this is M. Gallenga's weakness; and constitutional antipathies are among those human frailties which are very easily pardoned. It is more difficult not to question M. Gallenga's privilege when he admires the condescension of a favourite statesman in sitting in the same *café* with M. Lorenzo Valerio, or when from an extreme height he comments upon his native literature. With what asperity his criticism on other points is couched a single passage will show. Referring to the perpetual consumption of liquid and paste, and to the poverty of after-dinner orations in Italy, he says, "The Italians are not only too mercurial, as people assert, but they

are too desperately addicted to gormandizing, they are too heavily crammed, too torpid after dinner, to sit out any lengthened display of oratorical powers; they want air and exercise after their full and over-hasty meals. It is only by another strange popular fancy, analogous to the hallucination which describes their climate as that of Eden, that they are represented as a sober and abstemious people." They may not be addicted, he admits, to drinking, as the English of the best classes were wont to do in former times; they may not require five or six meals a day, such as the Germans indulge in; "but I appeal to any traveller, who ever happened to take his dinner at the *salle d'hôte* of the Hotel Feder at Turin, or to sup at the Café Feder at Milan, to say if anything can well be more appalling than the amount of stuff an Italian—at least, a North Italian—will manage to swallow at one sitting." The inference is, that the nation is unfit for real convivial enjoyment. Whatever may be the controverted points upon which M. Gallenga rashly dogmatizes, *Country Life in Piedmont* is a most entertaining book, and is very pleasantly written.

FRENCH FINANCE AND FINANCIERS.

French Finance and Financiers under Louis XV. By James Murray.

Longman and Co.

THERE is no preface to this volume, and Mr. Murray does not explain how long it has been in completion. We are, therefore, unable to infer how far it has been suggested by the actual financial condition of the French Empire, by the workings of the Crédit Mobilier, or by the other desperate experiments and expedients which seem to revive the latter days of the Bourbon monarchy. It appears to have been a work of elaboration and research, and yet so numerous and striking are the analogies suggested between the fiscal embarrassments of Louis Quinze and those of Louis Napoleon, that it would almost seem that Mr. Murray has written in direct historical illustration of the process by which states are forced by their governments into revolution, and of which an example is now presented by the Imperial administrators of France. If it be true that history never repeats itself, it is equally true that despotism has been everywhere and in all ages the same, and that the power which acknowledges no responsibility to public opinion invariably leans upon rotten artifices, and fills up one abyss simply by creating another. The financial annals of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth are marked by more than one series of events dramatic in their origin and development, by the career of John Law, and of the brothers Paris and Belle Isle, by the tampering of the King's parasites and mistresses with the treasures of the state, and by a multitude of scandals which, while intrinsically essential to the clearness and fulness of the general narrative, relieve it from the dulness common to financial histories. Such dulness is at all times the characteristic of the writer rather than of the subject. The story of the British Exchequer might be a very fascinating book.

Mr. Murray, following out the connexion between royal and noble influence and private intrigue, and the vicissitudes of the French revenue during the period under review, has produced a volume which is thoroughly readable and interesting, while it is, at the same time, a large and sound exposition of fiscal doctrine, as exemplified, in one form or another, by the transactions which took place in France from the establishment of the regency to the death of Louis the Fifteenth. During the whole of that period experimentalists were at work sounding the depths of the national coffers, contriving new schemes for converting ideas into money, distending credit until it collapsed, and imposing every conceivable ingenuity of illusion upon the French people. The man who, in the first instance, dug this bottomless pit of deficit was Louis the Fourteenth, whose reputation as a mighty monarch has suffered severely of late years, who forestalled every branch of the public revenue, and under whose administration, "with that brutal stupidity which, in all times, and under all circumstances, is characteristic of revenue collectors, the very instruments of husbandry, the tools without which the artisan could not gain a *sou* were appropriated." Money was borrowed at any and every rate of interest, and when the sovereign died no financier in the country could tell what was the extent of the national obligations. At all events, "the situation of the Treasury was beyond measure alarming." And what were the principles for the application of which France paid in the blood and tears of the Revolution? The king lavishly distributed gifts and pensions among his personal favourites, and encouraged magnificent works, as princes do who have at their command vast sums extorted by taxation, and who can increase their expenses by avoiding payment of their debts. When a fit of reform seized upon the inheritors of this prodigal system, retrenchments were ordered, and peasants paid for exemptions granted to the rich *roturier*. Then new organizations were designed, in order to centralize public business in Paris, upon the pretence that the supreme authorities should take cognizance of all details from the most important to the most minute. In the midst of this incredible jobbery, when every resource added to the Exchequer was seized upon by the Court as an excuse for a new quarrel abroad or fresh extravagance at home, arose John Law, the incidents of whose surprising life, as related by M. Cochut, we lately analyzed. Mr. Murray's account of this singular man and his operations is lucid and suggestive, and we think he is among the first of those who have fairly examined and appreciated the Scotchman's views. "It was to Law a matter equally important," he says, "that his notes should be convertible, and that they should not be converted. It was his great difficulty to accomplish this double object, and it was in vain efforts to achieve it that he adopted measures which, when once distrust was awakened, precipitated the fall of the gigantic fabric which he had reared." But, he continues, it was the error of confounding money and capital that lay at the root of the theory propounded by Law. He mistook gold and silver for wealth, and treated France as the Spaniards treated Peru. The natural consequences resulted. Persons possessing notes nominally worth millions of livres found it difficult to obtain money enough to pay for a dinner. The state had borrowed their real property, paying them in guaranteed securities, and when these securities proved worthless, only a particular class of crafty men remained rich upon the beggary of thousands.

Treating of the new taxes raised during this degraded reign, Mr. Murray has a remark which might be applied to the financiers of our own time and country : " When a government gets hold of a tax capable of augmentation and certain in its returns, it is to such a tax that it is eager to resort in all its difficulties." But the origin of this official avidity was of a peculiar nature in the days of the fifteenth Louis. It was to keep up the Splintian splendours of the *Parc-aux-Cerfs*, and to practise the lessons taught by Pompadour, that he exhausted the nation, and helped to ruin the monarchy.

The expenditure of the Court was not only enormous, it was in great part secret :—

Then the finance accounts for any particular year were never settled until twelve or fourteen years had elapsed, so that, in fact, the Chamber of Accounts could exercise no effectual control over the administration of the finances. No man, however experienced or skilful, could ascertain the exact state of the treasury at any particular period ; the only means of judging of its position was whether there was money enough to defray the demands made upon it.

The disbursements of the secret service augmented to a prodigious height, as it has augmented in our own days under the wisdom of Louis Napoleon's police, court favourites, and court feathers. What was the effect upon the public mind is illustrated by a notice of the popularity attending M. de Choiseul when the king had disgraced him. For " Choiseul" we might read Migeon :—

In former times, when the king withdrew his countenance from a subject, the best fate that the latter could expect was, to be allowed to live in obscurity and peace ; but, in 1770, the man whom the king had censured and exiled was surrounded with friends and admirers. This fact furnishes the most uncontested proof that France was silently preparing for the assertion of those principles of general liberty and individual independence which are so congenial to a great and gallant people. The nation which could publicly honour him whom its master denounced and punished, had already emerged from that state of abject servility which a despotic government requires from its subjects. While Louis XV. was sunk in an abyss of moral infamy, Frenchmen were becoming imbued with that civic courage which is far more useful, and far more rare, than the bravery which defies death on the field of battle.

This is emphatic language, and it is not without its meaning now.

ASPECTS OF PARIS.

Aspects of Paris. By Edward Copping, Author of "Alfieri and Goldoni."

Longman and Co.

MR. COPPING has filled a volume with bright and characteristic sketches, not the results of a few weeks' impressions of Paris, but the cream of a lengthened residence, varied by exploring expeditions among scenes and circles to which strangers seldom penetrate. He is in manner light and lively ; he rattles through his subject with entertaining freedom, and it is a merit of his book that, as he says, he has " avoided as much as possible the paths which previous writers on Paris have chosen." Several of the chapters contain entirely original matter ; that, for instance, giving an account of the new village of La Varenne, that in which the cliffs of Belleville are described, and that which notices the singular career of the poet Jean Journet. Mr. Copping's "Aspects of Paris" will be best judged of from extracts, two or three of which we will present. Here is a paragraph descriptive of the *Faits Divers* column of a Paris journal :—

You are hurried away, perhaps, on the back of a remarkably fine specimen of the Astrakan *breibis* just arrived at the Jardin des Plantes, and carried by this animal into the flooded fields of the Ardèche, you pass into a new safety steam boiler of novel construction, which bursts five minutes afterwards, and leaves you high and dry upon the summit of Mount Cenis, where shafts for the great Alpine tunnel are being sunk. Descending a little, you find yourself in the midst of the new harbour at Holyhead, and after recognizing General Walker giving orders for an immediate attack upon Nicaragua, you discover that you are face to face with that glutinous Gascon ploughman, who is consuming a leg of mutton, four kilogrammes of sausages and a dozen litres of wine, for a wager of a new pair of *sabots*. Ere you have recovered from your disgust, you are knocked down by a runaway horse, and upon rising, find yourself before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris police, upon a charge of robbing a poor old woman of twopence-halfpenny. You leave the Court with unstained hands, and find yourself in Smithfield market, where an infamous Englishman is for the hundredth time selling his wife, and thence you are immediately blown away by a tremendous hurricane from the north-west, which carries you off to the shores of the Bosphorus, where a heavy meteorological stone, weighing seventy-four pounds eight ounces, falls upon your head, and, rubbing your eyes, you recover from the shock, and find yourself at the end of the *Faits Divers*!

Some of Mr. Copping's "facts" are interesting :—

The following is a list of Paris periodicals at one sou the number :—*Le Passé-Temps* (third year); *Le Roger Bontemps* (second year); *Le Journal du Dimanche* (third year); *Les Cinq Centimes Illustrés* (third year); *L'Omibus* (third year); *La Lecture, Journal de Romans* (third year). The last two are published twice a week ; all the rest once a week.

Here is the list of Paris periodicals at two sous the number :—*Journal pour Tous* (third year); *La Ruche Parisienne* (second year); *La Lanterne Magique* (second year); *La Semaine des Enfants* (second year); *Le Journal Illustré des Voyages et des Voyageurs* (first year); *Le Musée Universel* (first year); *L'Armée Illustrée* (first year); *Le Musée des Sciences* (second year); *La Science pour Tous* (second year); *Le Voleur* (second year). Under another form, and at another price, this last-named journal has existed upwards of thirty years.

Mr. Copping describes the perplexities of a stranger at a loss for a guide to the Paris drama :—

The playbills afford him but little information. The titles they bear, like titles of another kind, are no indications of merit. Nay, they scarcely give an idea of the nature of the pieces to which they belong. What instruction, for instance, can be derived from such names as "Get out of that," "Turlututu," "Hulloa, my Little Lambkins," "The Good Little Fellow is still Alive," or "A Million in the Abdomen?"

We have found Mr. Copping's work very amusing and agreeable.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

In and Around Stamboul. By Mrs. Edward Hornby. 2 vols.

Bentley.
The Golden Horn, the Valley of Sweet Waters, Seutari, and the other fixed points of observation in and near Constantinople, are familiar to all English readers, and what advantage is enjoyed by Mrs. Hornby is attributable to the circumstance that she was enabled to penetrate into all classes of society in Eastern Europe—Ottoman, Greek, and Armenian—and to explore the very innermost recesses of harem life. Her fund of general information is considerable, and she writes intelligibly as well as carefully. The fault of her descriptions is that they are frequently tinged by sentimental exaggeration, Mrs. Hornby being a lady easily fascinated, and liable to illusion. The splendours of Oriental costume and luxury appear to have dazzled her imagination, which perpetually recurs to visions of *Lalla Rookh* glitter and beauty, so that, to interpret these pages literally would be to believe that every Turkish Pacha had anticipated the sumptuousness of the Mohammedian heaven, and was encircled by a bevy of goddesses, perfect in grace, form, attitude, and apparel. Mrs. Hornby inspected at least half a score of harems, emerging from each bewildered by the loveliness of the occupants, a bewilderment which, it may be suspected, was enhanced by the gorgeous show of treasures from silken Samarcand, Persia, India, and the ancient Sin. Of this magnificence she supplies elaborate details, amounting almost to an inventory, and it may interest a particular class of readers to know precisely how the superior and inferior wives are dressed who so thoroughly charmed Mrs. Hornby. The rest of her narrative is occupied by sketches of scenery and general manners, by notes of visits and festivals at the embassies, by reminiscences of poetical excursions by land and water, by a hurried but romantic and painful glance at the Crimea, and by various Grecian interludes, which confer variety upon an agreeable, unpretending, and unaffected book.

TUDORS AND STUARTS.

Tudors and Stuarts. By a Descendant of the Plantagenets. Vol. I.—Tudors.

Hardwicke.

THE compiler of this volume belongs to the class of historical doubters. He has discovered, he thinks, with De Maistre, that history during the last three centuries has been a conspiracy against truth. His faith is of a character that would attribute Shakespeare's works to Lord Bacon and Homer's to the monks of the middle ages. We have but little to say of his first volume, which is nothing more than a crude, violent, and eccentric distortion of events and characters, a work inspired, it would almost appear, by monomania. The most absurd statements are made without the slightest reference to authority. The "Descendant of the Plantagenets" with his visor drawn—which, to say the least, is not courageous—takes up as a personal question the characters of Richard II., Richard III., Queen Mary, and Edward VI. ; he breaks into the most insane extravagance concerning Charles I., and argues that James II. has been libelled out of compliment to George I. The Revolution of 1688 was "the most unnatural usurpation on record" and Hampden, Sydney, and Lord William Russell were "three of the most mischievous knaves upon whom party spirit ever bestowed false varnish and brilliancy." This leads naturally to the conclusion that "the last three kings of the House of Stuart were among the most persecuted, maligned, and mercilessly oppressed of men." The compiler makes a grand parade of documentary evidence, which he says has been obtained, but his citations are the most scanty and unsatisfactory conceivable. His invective against Queen Elizabeth is a mere piece of unjustifiable ribaldry, culminating with the assertion that she was the principal instigator of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The work professes, so far as it has yet been completed, to review the reign of the seventh and eighth Henrys, the sixth Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. With respect to Henry, the fantastic verdict found is, "that he had but three wives, and was guiltless of the murder of any of them," the crime of slaughtering his "concubines" being apparently less, in the author's opinion, than that of elevating them to the English throne. We have no doubt but that the "Descendant of the Plantagenets" has made a labour of this composition ; but it must be regretted that so much enthusiasm has been thrown away.

MR. BRODERIP ON ZOOLOGY.

Zoological Recreations. By W. J. Broderip, Esq., F.R.S.

Griffin and Co.

MR. BRODERIP here issues in a handsome shape a third edition of those delightful "recreations" in Zoology which he first published in successive numbers of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Few writers have so enviable a power of communicating the results of great research in a fascinating manner as Mr. Broderip. He is well known as one of our best and most accurate writers on Natural History (though a lawyer by profession, and a hard-working lawyer, too) ; and the volume now before us was first collected from the scattered numbers in which it originally came forth, at the recommendation of no less a man than "the great Comparative Anatomist," Professor Owen. Yet there never was an author with less of the pedant in him than Mr. Broderip. Some might even object that his style partakes too much of levity ; but we should not be inclined to set great store by such a criticism, knowing how much knowledge has suffered from being too frequently allied with dulness and pomposity. No one quarrels with the solid worth contained in the *Spectator* because it is clothed in the airy gaiety and fascinating grace of Addison and Steele ; and, in this very matter of Natural History, we should recollect the observation of Johnson when told that Goldsmith was about to write a work on that subject :—"Why, sir, he will make it as entertaining as a fairy tale." We will not say that Mr. Broderip has the literary accomplishments of the gentle, vain, lovable Oliver ; but in other respects he is far better qualified for the task in hand. He has surveyed the wide field of animated nature with a glance at once observant and loving ; and to the accumulations of personal observation he brings all the enrichments that literature can bestow. He is deeply versed in those strange old fables with respect to the brute creation which carry us into a region of doubtful shapes, half real and half imaginary ; and he can indicate the boundary line where truth ends and fiction begins. Thus he discourses of Dragons, lighting up that stupendous subject with quaint gleams

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of old poetry and romance, yet showing that the winged serpent of mythology has its origin in the vast amphibious animals which floundered about heavily in the mud and ooze of the infant world, and made uncouth sport among the primitive woods and jungles which were petrified into coal ages before man was made. But it is not merely in this twilight region that Mr. Broderip enchains the attention of his readers. Let him come out into the broad daylight of existing animal life—let him discourse of dogs and cats, of elephants and monkeys, of cuckoos, owls, swans, and singing birds—and he is equally delightful and instructive. He does not merely give you a generalized, scientific account of any animal; he has an intense perception of its personal life and character, of its individuality, of that which makes it specifically what it is. Hence his book abounds with anecdotes that give a vital conception of the particular bird or beast he may be describing—that reproduce the living creature with its instincts and affections, instead of presenting you with a dry anatomy, duly classed and ticketed in a museum. Very interesting is his account of dogs; and his chapter on cats gives some curious particulars with respect to those sleek satellites of the fireside—the most common of animals, yet the least regarded with respect to their character and origin. We are glad to find that he vindicates the poor feline race from the charge of having no affection—a charge which should for ever remain silent before that touching story of the cat which lay on the grave of its dead master.

Mr. Broderip's work is so well known that it would be superfluous for us to describe it at any greater length. It is a book for old and young—a book in which instruction, amusement, and humanity are linked together.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MR. RUSKIN's authoritative *Notes on some of the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the Royal Academy, the Old and New Societies of Painters in Water-Colours, the Society of British Artists, and the French Exhibition* (Smith and Elder), are now looked anxiously for by a number of ductile people, as something dogmatic and decisive, from which there is no appeal. The gentler sex is naturally addicted *jurare in verba magistrorum*; the indolent and indifferent majority of the public rejoice in ready-made opinions on pictures as on politics, and the herd of *badauds* are ever ready to follow any man who carries a loud voice and positive air, with true mutton-like docility. Besides, Mr. Ruskin's trenchant self-assertion of censorship creates a sort of tumult among artists, which is caught up and echoed by people out of doors, and enjoyed with all the zest of a scandal. All these reasons are sufficient to account for the success of Mr. Ruskin's Notes, and we hear without surprise that their circulation is considerable. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that Mr. Ruskin's authority is not wholly undeserved. A man of intellect and culture, who has devoted years of conscientious and disinterested study to Art, for its own sake, and who possesses a rarely equalled faculty of exposition, and a wonderful splendour and affluence of style, has fairly and honourably won a large and peculiar share of public attention to whatever he says on the single study of his life. We cannot, therefore, begrudge Mr. Ruskin a degree of authority which his writings, if anonymously published, might not always obtain. But Mr. Ruskin, now that he has won his spurs, seems disposed to ride the public patience and the public confidence a little hard; his criticisms are not a whit less arrogant than in former years, and they are more and more fragmentary and capricious. Mr. Ruskin is undoubtedly an experienced and accomplished critic, but he is more a stylist than a critic; his intuition is keen and vivid, and often profoundly suggestive; but it would not be difficult to convict him of inconsistencies of judgment, and of what we may call coquettishness of criticism strangely perverse. His present report of the Royal Academy Exhibition is as remarkable for its silences as for its expressions of opinion: with the latter we for the most part agree, we cannot think his explanations of the former satisfactory. In one place, indeed, he confesses that he does not know "what is the matter" with him this year; we detect the infirmity, and can only ascribe it to a vanity condemned to suicide by self-indulgence. It is true that he describes his "Notes" as nothing more than "A circular letter to my friends about the pictures that most interest me in my first glance at the Exhibition." Yet if he really believed them to be nothing more than this, why excuse himself for passing over some pictures unnoticed because he is loth to discourage the painters by pointing out their faults, and others, because his opinion differs from the public estimate, and others, because he should be sorry to lose the friendship of the artists? Are such excuses worthy of such a critic? Yet they are surely unnecessary in a mere circular for the use of his friends? Nevertheless, there are many good and true suggestions in these Notes, such as the remarks on the Pre-Raphaelite influence, its advantages and its excesses; but Mr. Ruskin leaves us in doubt of his decision as to the true relation of a textual transcript of Nature to the proper purpose and prerogative of Art.

MR. CHARLES BOUTELL'S *Manual of British Archaeology* (Lovell Reeve) has the rare merit of being precisely what it pretends to be, and of working out its modest design with brief but ample completeness. We have heard that

a large proportion of the members of our archaeological societies know nothing of archaeology but the name, and would be somewhat puzzled to define that. This compact and elegant little elementary volume of Mr. Boutell's will assist in enlightening this contented ignorance, and at least in enabling professing archaeologists to display something better than a dinner-table acquaintance with the subject. Its simple clearness, the result of thorough knowledge in the writer, entices, so to speak, the attentive reader into a pursuit for which it qualifies him by insensible degrees, and the high tone of refined culture which pervades the book communicates an involuntary enthusiasm for a study too often allied with pedantry and curious dulness. Mr. Boutell unaffectedly speaks of his little volume as a grammar; it is, however, not so much the accident as the essence of archaeology. The illustrations from the hand of Mr. Orlando Jewitt are executed with perfect care and intelligence.

A Popular History of British Birds' Eggs, by Richard Laishley (Lovell Reeve).—Many of our readers, we dare say, have very little idea of the meaning and importance of Oology. The Rev. Mr. Laishley's handbook is written in the gentle, affectionate spirit of a true lover of nature, anxious to make us more kindly disposed towards our little winged fellow-creatures, and to convert the malefic curiosity of boyhood into the intelligent and inquiring sympathy of maturer years. The study of eggs is a guide to the classification of the genera of birds; but Mr. Laishley's book is in effect a description of the birds as well as of their eggs, which are prettily and accurately represented in the accompanying illustrations.

Chronology for Schools, by F. H. Jaquetin, edited by the Rev. John Alcorn, M.A. (Longmans). This is a revised abridgment of the author's *Compendium of Chronology*, with very considerable additions to the modern part, including events so recent as the relief of Lucknow by Havelock, and the launch of the Leviathan. A very useful handbook for all sorts of people.

MR. HENRY J. SLACK'S energetic and courageous *Defence of the Free Press of England*, a Lecture delivered at St. Martin's Hall, 28th April, 1858, is published for the Press Defence Committee by Mr. Pattie. This committee was organized to resist, and, if necessary, defeat the prosecutions of two publishers—prosecutions not, we believe, as yet finally abandoned—and Mr. Slack has done good service to a good cause by his bold, yet temperate, conclusive, and convincing argument. It is shameful that in England at this time of day such a cause should need an advocate; but *obstaculo principiis* is a safe watchword, and Mr. Slack's lecture will not have been thrown away.

Messrs. Holyoake and Co. have published a *Life of Dr. Bernard*, by Lancet; suggested, of course, by the European celebrity attracted to the name of the exile who was lately tried for his life at the Old Bailey, at the instigation of a foreign power, most righteously baffled, in the face of Europe, by the honesty and courage of a British jury. This brief biography is calculated to gain respect for the character and conduct of Dr. Bernard, as one of those few men who in time of sycophancy and subserviency remain faithful to principles and convictions.

A volume of *Sonnets*, by the Rev. John Eagles, M.A., Author of "The Sketcher" (William Blackwood and Sons), is composed partly of poetical contributions in that form to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and partly of unpublished remains of the lamented essayist. As poetry these sonnets are not remarkable, but they are graceful in expression, and often striking in thought.

Scraps from the Kit of a Dead Rebel. By C. D. L. (John Chapman).—These metrical, sometimes unmetrical, fragments read like the unquiet self-questionings of a brain tossing on a restless and uneasy pillow. They assume the form of verses rather for the sake of concision than from any poetical ambition in the writer: nervous, abrupt, agonized, vehement, they disclose the wrestlings of an ardent and mournful nature with the mysteries and perplexities of the life that is, and is to be.

A dry subject is not necessarily uninteresting, and even a technical work may be made agreeable to an untechnical reader if the writer avoid the mistake of confounding weight with strength and dulness with profundity. We have before us an example of a technical subject made generally readable, without any sacrifice of accuracy, in an Italian book recently published at Mantua (Negretti: Mantova), *Cenni di Topografia Medico-Igienica sulla citta di Mantova*, by Giuseppe Soresina, M.D. Here we find science and erudition tempered by an elegant facility of style which invites the unlearned while it satisfies the learned reader.

We were saying last week that the destiny of Piedmont is an object of unceasing interest to England. We need scarcely do more than name M. Louis Chiala's recently published volume, *Une Page d'Histoire du Gouvernement Réprésentatif en Piémont* (Turin: Botta. Paris: Duprat), to recommend it to the attention of our readers. M. Chiala, who is a young publicist in high repute at Turin, has written this work in French with a view to the widest possible publicity, and he proves himself thoroughly well qualified for the accomplishment of a discreet and delicate purpose. We shall examine it in detail at an early opportunity.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

STEPHENS.—On the 15th inst., at the Hollins, Stalybridge, the wife of Rev. J. R. Stephens: a son.

VEITCH.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., at St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, the wife of Commander James Veitch: a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARPER-HARVEY.—On the 15th inst., at Nice, Edward Harper, Esq., of York, barrister-at-law, to Laura Anna, second daughter of Kerrison Harvey, Esq., of Thorpe, near Norwich.

SMITH-HALLIDAY.—On the 18th inst., at Wargrave, Berks, William Leigh Smith, Esq., of Glottenham Sussex, to Georgina Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lionel Halliday.

DEATHS.

BANKES.—At Lucknow, on the 6th April, from the effects of severe wounds received in action on the 19th March, William George Hawley Banks, Cornet 7th Hussars, and third surviving son of the late Right Hon. George Banks, aged 21.

SMYTHE.—On the 13th April, from the effects of a fall from the foretop, on board H.M.S. Leopard, off Belize, Robert Smythe, R.N., second son of Sydney Smythe, Esq., A.R.A.

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 21.

The close of the week shows improved quotations in funds, and the markets generally have a more animated appearance. Consols opened this morning at the closing price of yesterday, and close 97½ to 1 for the account, and 97½ for money. Yesterday notice was given that the June Exchange Bills (1857) were to be sent in next month for renewal, or to be paid off, the terms of renewal to be 1 or 2½, 5, 7½ per annum, this caused some disappointment to the holders, who did not expect so heavy a reduction. At a meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland on the 20th inst., a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending in June was declared.

BLACKBURN, 9½, 10½; Caledonian, 85½, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 37; Eastern Counties, 60½, 61½; Great Northern, 103, 104½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104½; Great Western, 85½, 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91½, 92; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, 92, 93; London and South Coast, 107, 109; London and North-Western, 90½, 91; London and South-Western, 95½, 96½; Midland, 88

North-Eastern (Berwick), 92, 93; South-Eastern (Dover), 69, 70; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½, 6; Dutch (Rhenish), 5, 4½, 4½; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 24½, 24½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7½, 8½; Northern of France, 36½, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 20½, 20½; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish 8, 8; Sambre and Meuse, 7½, 8, 8½.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	222	222	222	222	222	221
3 per Cent. Red.	95½	95½	96	96½	96½	96½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Consols for Account	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3 per Cent. An.	96	96½	96½	96½	96½	96
New 4½ per Centas....	82	82	82	82	82	81
Long Ann. 1860	—	11	11	11	11	11
India Stock.....	224	224	224	224	224	224
Ditto Bonds, £1,000	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p
Ditto, under £1,000	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p
Ex. Bills, £1,000	40 p	37 p	39 p	40 p	40 p	40 p
Ditto, £500	38 p	37 p	40 p	37 p	40 p	40 p
Ditto, Small	38 p	40 p	40 p	40 p	40 p	40 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)		
Brazilian Bonds.	Portuguese 4 per Cent.	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	Russian Bonds 5 per Cents	...
Chilian 6 per Cent.	10s.	112s.
Chilian 3 per Cent.	Russian 4s. per Cent.	10s.
Dutch 24 per Cent.	Spanish.	...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	Spanish Committee Cer-	...
Ecuador Bonds.	of Corp. not fun.	...
Mexican Account	Turkish 6 per Cents.	9s.
Peruvian 43 per Cent.	Turkish New, 4d. ditto.	10s.
Portuguese 8 per Cent.	Venezuelas 4 per Cent.	4s.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, May 21.

The arrivals of grain this week have been moderate, also of foreign wheat and oats, but of barley considerable. Barley is a slow sale at late rates. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is very heavy. In flour there is very little business doing.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 18.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—WILLIAM SPENCER IVES, Loseby, Leicestershire, hay and corn dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES MCGILL, Brunswick-square, builder—CHARLES CHAMBERS, the younger, Enfield, boarding-school keeper—JAMES DORMEE, Reading, builder—CHARLES GOMBERG, Manchester-square, milliner—JAMES COOK, Portland-place, builder—JAMES BEAGLE, Lambeth, upholsterer—GEORGE BARROW and GEORGE HAMMOND, Basinghall-street, wholesale stationers—JOHN BRUNCE SPRINGHALL, Bow, engineer—FRANCIS WILLIAM STOCKWELL, Old Broad-street, bill broker—JAMES CHAFFEES, King William-street, City, sedan-chair and horist—JOSEPH BOUTRELL, Dudley, grocer—JOHN TUTIN, the younger, Worcester, boot and shoemaker and leather cutter—BENJAMIN PEARSON and WILLIAM PEARSON, Stratford-on-Avon, coal dealers and grocers—JOHN FLETCHER FLETCHER, Long Sutton, Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary—CHARLES WILLIAM CASTREE, Gloucester, auctioneer—JAMES BEARD and EDWARD THOMAS CADIFF, common brewer and dealers in beer—WILLIAM COOPLAND, Topcliffe, York, corn miller—GEORGE LAYCOCK, Sheffield, currier and leather dealer—WILLIE COHEN, Sheffield, watchmaker—HENRY DODD, Liverpool, dealer in paper hangings—JOSEPH HUGHES, Ruabon, Denbigh, tailor and draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—In Sykes, Glasgow, coach proprietors—W. TOD, Haddington, farmer and cattle dealer—M. MEHL, Glasgow, provision merchant—BLACK, BONTHORN, and BLACK, Glasgow, warehousemen.

Friday, May 21.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM W. CHARLES and JAMES DURBAN, William-street, Hampstead-road, builders—WILLIAM JAMES BASSETT, Stote-street, Bedford-square, builder—JOHN NICOLLS, Newport, Monmouth, flour and provision merchant—JAMES CLOUGHE, Bradford and Birkenshaw, woolstapler—TRAIL HOLCROFT, Manchester, manufacturer—MATTHEW CRAWFORD, Low Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron founder—FRANCIS WARD, Nottingham, carpenter—JOHN LILLEYMAN-CLAYPOLE, Old Broad-street, City, merchant—GEORGE HUGHES, boot and shoe manufacturer—RICHARD HAY, North Shields, butcher—SAMUEL TROUNCE, Bristol, provision merchant—WILLIAM HENRY WALLER, Adelphi, scrivener—JAMES EASTHAM and JOSEPH ELLIOTT LAWLEDGE, Mitcham, calico printers—JOHN HENRY HARDSTAFF, Birmingham, druggist—JAMES HENLEY NORRIS, Birmingham, paper dealer—JOHN HUMPHREYS TETLEY, Hindley, Lancashire, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. RIDDLE, or ALEXANDER, Dunoon, feuar—PATERSON and CO., George-street, Edinburgh, milliners and lace merchants—W. AINSLIE and SON, Main-street, Glasgow, candle makers—JAMES BISSET, West North-street, Aberdeen, commission agent.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.
HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouchsafed for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall.

Feb. 1885.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c. TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

"I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."

H. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital.

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Terminii.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, E. C.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price. 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 12s.; or in one dozen cases, 25s. each, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. KNOW THYSELF! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the Human Body and the Mysteries of Creation than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating EVERY PART OF THE HUMAN BODY, the CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM, the REPRODUCTION of the SPECIES, the PATHOLOGY of DISEASES, &c.

LECTURES by Dr. W. E. MARSTON, whose Medical Work, together with an Explanatory Catalogue, is presented GRATIS to every Visitor.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Titians, Albion, Ortolani, Piccolomini, Belletti, Beneventano, Violett, Aldighieri, Belart, and Giugiani. The following arrangements have been made:

This Evening, May 22.—LA TRAVIATA and FLEUR DES CHAMPS.

Tuesday, May 25.—DON GIOVANNI.

Thursday, May 27.—IL trovatore and Ballet.

Friday, May 28.—GRAND MORNING CONCERT, in which all the Artists of the establishment will appear.

Monday, June 7.—A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE.

In answer to numerous communications it is announced that for the convenience of the Gentry residing in the environs, a Grand Morning Performance will be given on Monday, June 7, in which all the Artists of the establishment will perform, including all the Artists of the Ballet.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

Under the patronage of her Most Gracious MAJESTY.

Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianist to her Majesty the Queen, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, Friday morning, May 28, on which occasion all the Artists of the establishment, both Vocal and Instrumental, will appear. Full particulars will be duly announced.

WILHELMINA CLAUSS (Madame SZARVADY) will have the honour of giving a SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE, To-morrow, Monday, May 24, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, assisted by Herr Molique, violin; Mr. Henry Blagrove, viola; and Signor Piatelli, violoncello. To commence at 3 o'clock precisely.—Reserved and numbered seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 7s. To be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

WHITSMITH HOLIDAYS.—THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Museum, Schools, and Library, will be open FREE every Morning, from Monday, the 24th, to Saturday, 29th May, inclusive, and in the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Hours from 10 till 6. Evening 7 till 10.

ROSA BONHEUR'S New Pictures, LANDAIS PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET and MORNING IN THE HIGHLANDS, together with HER PORTRAIT, by Ed. Dubufe, are on view at the German Gallery, 188, New Bond-street. Admission 1s. Open from nine till six.

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on the 18th June next, at the OPENING of the SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, by his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who, with his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, have been graciously pleased to purchase Presentations to the Home.

Several Military Bands will play in the beautiful Grounds of the Home. Admission by purchased tickets, to be had only at the Office of the Home, No. 7, Whitehall (exactly opposite the Horse Guards). A single ticket for the Ceremony and Grounds, 10s.; a double ticket for two, 15s.; a reserved seat for the Ceremony and the Breakfast, 20s.

An Omnibus starts from the Tottenham-court-road end of Oxford-street every twelve minutes, reaching Hampstead without changing, in 40 minutes.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket. Open daily.

Admission, One Shilling.

Lectures by DR. KAHN at Three and Eight. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free on receipt of 12 Stamps.

PERFECT DIGESTION, SOUND LUNGS, AND STRONG NERVES restored to the most enfeebled, without medicine, without inconvenience, and without expense, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, rheumatism, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."—Maria Jolly, Wortham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs of Nazing Vicarage, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool, a cure of ten years' dyspepsia.—Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., bowrister, of paralysis.—Cure No. 52,612. The Dowager Countess of Castleward, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Seguers, cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 18,316. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 34,210. Dr. Shorland, of dropsy and debility.—Cure No. 30,418. Rev. Dr. Minister, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurtzel, of consumption.—Cure No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, wood merchant, of Frimley, thirty years' diseased lungs, cough, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.—In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Mason, Mason, and Co., 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 69, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 339 and 450, Strand; 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street.

RHEUMATISM AND ITS CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These extraordinary medicines are daily revealing their wonderful properties. Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Botthay, writing May 4th, 1883, says:—"I hear of numerous cures being effected by the use of your medicines, one of which I will mention. It is of a labouring man who was so ill with rheumatism that he could not move either his arms or his legs without the most excruciating pain, and who was completely cured by the use of your Pills and Ointment." These medicines also will cure lumbago, wens, tumours, stiff joints, contractions, enlargements, and glandular swellings.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

RECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP, recommended as the best for producing a clear and healthy skin, being the old yellow soap, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented.—Sold only in Shilling packets of either four rounded tablets or eight squares, and extra large tablets Sixpence each. RECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, Soap and Oil Merchants, &c., to her Majesty, Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London. Please observe that each tablet and square is stamped "RECKNELL'S Skin Soap."

PIESSSE AND LUBIN'S FRANGIPANI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANI SACHET, 1s. 6d.

FRANGIPANI SOAP, 1s.

FRANGIPANI POMADE, 2s.

FRANGIPANI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists. Be sure to ask for PIESSSE and LUBIN'S FRANGIPANI, there are numerous imitations.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDERESS to THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN who KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE, as used in her Majesty's stables; also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask, carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. It is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For sheep nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet containing testimonial from Mr. Bruden, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cunningham, Bart.; Sir John Cawdry, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, JOSEPH THORLEY, 77, Newgate-street, London; 116, High-street, Hull. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

SEEDS TO BE DEPENDED ON.—Timothy Bridgen, Seedsman and Florist, begs to announce that his unrivalled collection of AGRICULTURAL, VEGETABLE, and FLOWER SEEDS is now arranged, of which Priced Catalogues will be forwarded free upon application. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with P. O. order.—See Establishment, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge, London.

REY HAIR. 248, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's). ALEX. ROSS's Hair Dye is easily applied, producing a slight brown, dark brown, or black, permanently, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 6d. per bottle. A. E.'s Hair Destroyer, or Depilatory, removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injuring the skin; sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. A. E.'s Hair-Cutting Fluid saves the trouble of using curl papers or irons, for immediately it is applied a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained; 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. The above articles are sent per post for 3s stamps in blank wrappers.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box. THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind: for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion pronounces this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 1s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

An Act of Sincere Gratitude. 5000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!!

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, having been cured of severe Nervousness, Pains in the Head, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Debility, Prostration, and other fearful symptoms, not the least of which was the great mental anguish resulting from the terrors occasioned by the frauds of wicked pretenders, adopts this unusual mode of testifying his deep gratitude, by publishing, for the benefit of others, the means employed for his own marvellous restoration to health and happiness, to which he had long been a stranger. He will therefore send a copy of the remarkable book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to pay postage. Address: Rev. H. R. Travers, M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted this plan of puffing off their deceptive books.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOSEPH MAJOR, V.S., has REMOVED from Cockspur-street to MASON'S YARD, 129, Piccadilly, where he can be consulted as usual, and where his celebrated "Remedies" may be obtained.

Plenty of Loose Boxes, and every Accommodation for Boxes.

SEND for a PRICE LIST.—Household and Family Linen.—National Linen Company's warehouses, 100, Fleet-street, London.—In giving publicity to the prices at which the Company are now selling TABLE LINEN, Linen sheeting, Irish Linen, towelling, and every description of household and family linens, the Directors of the National Linen Company invite the public to send for patterns for comparison, which will be forwarded post free, payment not being required for goods ordered from patterns until received and approved of.—National Linen Company, 105, Fleet-street, foot of Ludgate-hill, London. Catalogues, containing particulars and prices, post free.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND KNEE-CAPS FOR VARICOSE VEINS AND WEAKNESS, of a VEERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post from the manufacturers.—POPS and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, London.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS are made to order from SCOTCH, HEATHER, and CHEVIOT TWEEEDS, all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by R. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, REGENT-STREET, W. THE TWO GUINEA FROCK and DRESS COATS, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS.—N. B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

MR. MILES and the 16s. TROUSERS.—These Trousers (originated by him) are patent to the world for the excellence of the material and superior cut. Also, the MORNING SUITS, at 3*l.* 3*s.*—No. 62, New Bond-street. No other address.

A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF PERMANENT BLACK FROCK and DRESS COATS, 4*s.* The best fitting trousers in London, 16*s.*—Observe, J. SMITH, 38, Lombard-street.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trouser of fine light cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.* Waistcoat to match, 1*s.* 6*d.* Business or Park Coat, 1*s.* 6*d.* Sydenham Summer Overcoat of Melton Cloth, 2*s.*; Complete Suits for Boys, 1*s.*; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Open Coat, 2*s.* The Sydenham construction as is now well known effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

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